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THE
ADVENTURES
OF
JAMES SHARAN:

COMPILED FROM THE JOURNAL,

WRITTEN DURING

NEW YORK

HIS

TRIP

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS

IN THE

IN THE

Four Quarters of the Globe.

SPERATE MISERI, CAVETE FELICES.

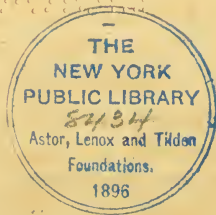
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1808.

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PREFACE.

THE history of individuals is the most important department of literature. Some men, however, have experienced few changes; and their whole journey through life has been in such an obscure mediocrity, that nothing interesting, and very little useful could be derived from a detail of their observations and vicissitudes. While other men, although born with no adventitious circumstances to recommend them, have passed through an endless diversity of revolutions----and from peculiar causes have acquired so much knowledge from the misfortunes with which they have contended, that a view of their character and conduct, and of the result of their inquiries becomes an object of consideration with all those who are anxious to investigate the springs of human action—and to derive caution from the follies of others, or consolati-

To the candour of his fellow citizens he submits his narrative; and in thus acceding to the wishes of those who thought the publication might benefit himself—he has the consolation to reflect, that if the public should derive no peculiar advantage from his volume—their attachment to this country, and the moral purity of their hearts can in no degree be lessened, but may be increased.

Charleston, Oct. 8. 1808.

THE
ADVENTURES
OF
JAMES SHARAN.

OF all the artificial distinctions which the follies and vices of mankind have introduced into society, that imaginary importance which is claimed from birth alone, is the most indubitably absurd. Some persons are so inflated, because they derive their origin from those whose virtues and talents exalted them to rank and influence, that they vainly imagine, the character of their ancestors will hide their insignificance and worthlessness, and departed merit compensate for present defect. This remark is intended to apply to those, who are never gratified with biography unless it be the history of elevated persons, and who are careless whether

they be distinguished by the excellency of their conduct, or the excess of their wickedness. To readers of this description the following narrative will be unacceptable, as this volume is not enriched with the detail of extraordinary and brilliant exploits---nor disgraced by an exhibition of the corruption of high life, and the nausea of ignoble intrigue: but although it is an unadorned history of a private individual, those who delight in the perusal of perilous scenes may be gratified, and few will be disappointed who expect amusement.

My father, John Sharan, was a carpenter, who resided near the town of Liverpool in England; and according to my memorandum, I was born in the year 1762. The education which I received was the best which the village afforded, and in conformity to my father's situation in life. From him I derived at a very early age many instructions which since have been of the utmost importance to me. The first ten years of my life were passed away like those

of most other children, and afford me no room for a remark, farther than at that period, my parents endeavoured to instil into my mind the precepts of christianity and morality, for which I still continue and always shall be unspeakably grateful ; and I wish that every parent would give their children similar instructions, as I can truly affirm, that it has been a lasting and singular benefit to me during all my trials and vexations. When the opposition in the United States to the measures of the British government, was beginning, I was on some occasion sent by my father into Liverpool, where I was accosted by a press gang, as the navy was required to be immediately filled, and requested to accompany them ; but refusing to join them, they tied me with a cord, by which I was so much terrified, that I promised to go with them quietly.— Having at length been released, I endeavoured to escape their fangs, but they pursued, and being more nimble, easily overtook me, completely bound me hand and foot, and hurried me on

board an armed vessel, called the Princess. Having secured me on board, they transferred me to the hold—where I lay during the whole night, in the most distressing situation. But as I perceived that there was no possibility to return to my father, or to make him acquainted with my detention, I thought it would be best to appear contented until some opportunity to escape might offer. On the following morning I was called upon deck ; the captain wished to know if I would be willing to serve him as a cabin boy—to which I replied, “ that I would, and that I would exert myself as much as possible to oblige him, and the other officers, and that I would endeavour to make myself contented in my new station.” The officers of the ship immediately presented me with a guinea each, promised to render me comfortable, and according to my behaviour, to assist me ; the fulfillment of which promise I afterwards often experienced.

On the following day, my father and mother, with other friends, visited the

ship, having by incessant inquiries traced me from the time when I was first seized. The interview was peculiarly painful. When the captain however perceived that nothing but my release would pacify the agonized minds of my friends, he ordered me to go below, that he might send my father and mother on shore as quick as possible : but this failing of the effect expected by him, and money for my release being refused, by great intreaty I was permitted to see my friends for a few moments before they left me probably for ever. After they had given me their parting advice and blessing, my father delivered me the money which they had offered for my release, amounting to one hundred guineas, which I afterwards sewed into the collar of my coat, according to my father's advice ; who begged me not to dispose of any part of it, and always to carry it about with me in case I should be shipwrecked. At length we were obliged to separate, and so close did my mother hold me, that several of the sailors were obliged

to force her away. Thus was I stolen from my parents when a lad ; I lost all the kindness of my friends, all the satisfactions of settled life, left my family in inconsolable agonies, and became a rambler in the world. Reflect for a moment, upon the criminality of this proceeding, which is still so common in England. Men are suddenly torn from their wives and children, hurried to the Tender, and probably before their families begin to feel any alarm for their safety, are at a great distance from home, or dead, either from hard usage on board, or the shot of an enemy.—Realize this situation, and you may be enabled to judge of the feelings which filled my breast, as well as those of my friends, when we uttered the last farewell—and the boat in which they were, disappeared from before my eyes.

The vessel weighed anchor on the 21st of April, 1772, on a cruise, and we sailed with a pleasant breeze at E. S. E.—We continued our course without any remarkable occurrence until the morning of the 29th---when we spi-

ed from the mast head a vessel at a great distance, her colours could not be distinguished, and of her course we could not be certain; however, we steered directly north, and after a run of about four hours, we were within gun shot of her. She hoisted black colours, by which we discovered her to be a pirate; upon which captain Camel ordered us to give her a broadside: her colours were immediately hauled down, and we had to commence a chase; after some time we again overhauled her, and fired another broadside, which she returned with great spirit; a running fight now took place during three hours, and the firing was incessant; at length we sent her some bar shot which carried her main and mizen masts, yards and rigging overboard—thus situated she refused to strike, and immediate preparations were made to board her; and being by the side of her, while we were preparing the hooks to draw her close to us, a discharge from small arms from the pirate killed twenty of our men—however, while they were load-

ing the second time, we hooked and boarded them; a dreadful battle instantly ensued, and continued nearly an hour: after a scene of slaughter and confusion dreadful to be seen and heard, we gained the victory—with the loss of twenty-five of our men killed and seven wounded. In the vessel we found £5000 sterling in cash, which the captain divided among the ships' company, and having rigged up the pirate again, we towed her into Plymouth, and delivered up the surviving pirates to be tried for their offence—some of whom suffered at their own yard arm. The Princess being much damaged by the engagement, we remained in Plymouth nearly three months, while she underwent a thorough repair.

ENGLAND.

GREAT Britain extends from the fiftieth to the fifty eighth degree of north latitude, being about 500 miles in length, and 320 in breadth, at its widest part, from the Land's end to the North Foreland.

England is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, on the north by the Cheviot Hills, the river Tweed, and an ideal line running south-west to the Frith of Solway. England and Wales contain about 49,450 square miles; the former is divided into 40 counties, the latter into twelve.

The church of England is Episcopal, of it the king is head; under him it is governed by two archbishops and twenty-six bishops, each of whom has a seat and vote in the house of lords; each bishoprick having been converted into a temporal barony by William the conqueror: but besides this church, every body of worshipping christians is tolerated

by law, and may worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The government of England is composed of a monarchy and two houses of parliament. The one called the house of lords is formed of a nobility who are hereditary, the other called the house of commons is a body of representatives chosen by the people. The English constitution originally is excellent, but so many corruptions have gradually been introduced, that its boasted virtues are now merely nominal. To the king belongs the power to declare war, to make peace, to form treaties and alliances ; to grant all commissions in the public service, to appoint all the ministers, and in general to manage every public transaction. To him as the executive officer belong all the public property of every species, ships of war, ammunition, naval and military stores, &c. &c. It is his prerogative to assemble, prorogue and dissolve the parliament, to call another by a new election, and to remove its sittings, though

latterly they have always assembled at Westminster. The members of the house of representatives are chosen for seven years—but the parliament seldom sits through the whole extent, as the ministry frequently contrive to dissolve the parliament when the opposition to their measures become serious, that they may by a re-election dispossess their opponents of their seats. To the king also belongs the appointment of all the judges, sheriffs, magistrates, governors, &c. In ecclesiastical affairs as he is head of the national church, he appoints the archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the church, and in short, he is considered the fountain of all honour, and justice. In his hands alone is vested the power to pardon condemned criminals, to commute their punishment, and to issue the warrants of execution. But he cannot make a law, or tax the people without the consent of parliament, nor do the latter, unless the house of commons propose the measure. Although these powers have latterly been usurped under the

name of orders in council and instructions to the officers of high rank both in the military and naval service. However, both in civil and religious liberty, in jurisprudence, and in the general administration of affairs, the British nation enjoys more privileges than any other people except the citizens of the United States.

The population of England and Wales, according to a late enumeration amounts to 9,343,578 persons—Containing 4,715,711 males ; 4,627,867 females : 1,896,723 families ; 1,575,923 inhabited houses. The army amounts to 200,000 men, besides the volunteers and militia, which upon any emergency may include all able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who are liable to be enrolled and called into actual service.

But the boast of Great Britain, and that which has rendered her both the mistress of the ocean and the astonishment of the civilized world, is the navy. The armed vessels, and ships of war belonging to the nation are very nume-

rous, and not only exceed any recorded in history, but are at present more powerful than the combined force of every other maritime country. The total number of vessels in actual commission and scattered over the ocean is about 800, including 200 ships of the line, 30 fifty gun ships, 250 frigates, and upwards of 300 sloops of war, which are manned by 120,000 seamen.

The revenue of England forms one of the most striking features in the history of the nation. By being almost always engaged in extravagant and fruitless wars, the expences of which the resources of the country were unable at the time to furnish ; after the revolution in 1688, the ministry of William the 3d, conceived the plan to raise money for their expenditures, by means of a loan for the payment of which the nation became responsible, and the annual interest of which, was rendered secure by the establishment of a permanent tax. The plan thus projected and executed, and no danger from any violent opposition to the measure ap-

pearing, the successive ministers followed the example ; and a variety of causes, such as the increase of commerce, manufactures &c. augmenting the ability of the country to sustain the burden of taxation, the different reigns since the revolution have exhibited the most consummate folly in plunging the nation into war without any cause or object, and expending the resources of futurity in a boundless profusion. The national debt at present amounts to 600,000,000 £ sterling. And the interest as raised by regular permanent taxes to nearly 30,000,000. It is not a little singular, that the national debt since the first commencement of it has increased progressively, and the facility which the circulation of bank paper has made in procuring a nominal medium of commerce, renders it impossible to say how far the funding system can be carried before the ruin of the nation is consummated. Taxes of the most odious nature have been levied to raise the interest of the principal debt. An excise exists with regard to candles,

soap, malt, beer, tobacco, coffee, snuff, chocolate, tea, spirituous liquors, and almost every other necessary of life. Custom-house duties must be paid upon every article imported except a few raw materials which are afterwards consumed in the different manufactories and upon which a duty is paid upon exportation. Ten per cent is exacted from every man from his income, if it amounts to more than 60 pounds per annum. Land, horses, windows, servants are all taxed, and in short it is impossible to state any article from which a revenue is not either distantly or immediately drawn. The annual expences of England which are daily accumulating, amount at present to 70,000-000 £ sterl. which are raised partly by the war taxes, but principally by loans which are added to the national debt, and thus the burden imposed upon posterity, is daily augmenting in a prodigious ratio.

The manufactories of England are immensely large, and furnish a great proportion of the means of subsistence.

By the estimate of some of the best writers, it is asserted, that their annual produce values upwards of 63,000,000 pounds sterling—of which the woollen furnishes 14,000,000 : the leather, 10,000,000 : the iron, the tin and lead, 10,000,000 : the cotton, 8,000,000, and the other branches including the necessities, luxuries and elegancies of life, the remainder.

The property in England has been estimated by the late William Pitt, as worth more than 1,200,000,000 pounds sterling, and the annual income of the nation, is valued at 105,000,000 pounds sterling : but this estimate must not be esteemed correct, as it was drawn from sources which have since been proved to be fallacious ; however, it is sufficiently accurate, to show the great wealth of the nation.

The kingdom of England exhibits no large rivers—the Thames, the Severn, the Humber, and the Mersey, are the most conspicuous : they are worthy of notice not on account of their magnitude, or the extent of their course, but

because they are the medium of embodying more commercial business than any other rivers in the world.

Wales which gives a title of Prince to the heir apparent to the throne, is by no means equal to England, either in proportion to its population or wealth. It manifests little of that great opulence which many districts of England exhibit; the towns are small, the people are more thinly settled, and the natives have little intercourse with the other parts of the nation. Indeed so closely do they adhere to their original manners and customs, that the English language is not yet either spoken or understood, throughout large districts. But, the principality abounds with some of the highest beauties yet discovered, and to explore this country, will be always delightful to those who enjoy the wild, grand and magnificent scenery of nature.

The limits which are appropriated to this sketch, will not admit of a delineation of the innumerable curiosities both of nature and of art, which furnish

entertainment for the inquisitive, in almost every part of England. The splendid mansions of the nobility, the diversified beauties diffused through their Parks and inclosures—the various manufactories with all the machinery—the lakes, the mountains, the caverns, the castles, the Gothic buildings, the cathedrals, and the remains of former times which still subsist, all afford an endless fund of amusement and instruction to the traveller.

Nearly the whole kingdom of England is in a state of high cultivation, in no country is agriculture more sedulously attended to, and no part of the world exhibits stronger proof of the power of man to overcome the rugged opposition of nature.

The cities and towns in England—would admit of the most ample description, and present a great mass of materials from which the most interesting volume might be composed. They have however, been often minutely surveyed, and the antiquities of York, Salisbury, Warwick, Stonchenge, Gloucester

ter, Canterbury, &c. have been narrated with perfect exactness. Whilst some of the towns in England have existed during the lapse of so many centuries, that it is almost impossible to ascertain the date of their first settlement, and have from common causes decayed and become almost desolate, other cities have sprung up in their stead, which form a striking contrast with them, and shew the nature of the modern improvements, and the progress of that alteration which now exists when compared with the manners, &c. of the Gothic ages. Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, &c. and the country around them are a scene of continued and unexampled activity, and point out the vast distinction between the enterprize of modern times, and the dullness of former years. It would be impossible here to compress a narrative of them without swelling this sketch to an inadmissible length, a brief view of London must therefore close this part of our tour.

London is elegantly situated on the banks of the river Thames where it is about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and includes at present under that general denomination ; the old city—the tower Hamlets, Wapping, several large parishes on the east, and north of the city, the borough of Southwark, and the city of Westminster, besides several parishes which are usually called the Liberties—Its extent from east to west—from the extent of Mile end to Hyde Park corner, is nearly eight miles, and its breadth from the northern parts of Gray's Inn Lane and Tottenham Court road, to the Obelisk below Blackfriars, nearly four miles—being nearly twenty-six miles in circumference. The city thus extended presents almost every variety in manners, and in appearance. From the splendour of virtue, to the dregs of vice, from the magnificence of a court, to the extremity of wretchedness ; and from the incessant activity of overflowing commerce, to the quintessence of idleness. It includes every style of building, from the

old Gothic church to the most modern alterations. The Palaces of the king, princes, and nobility are very numerous, and the public buildings which are appropriated to every purpose, for exhibition, ornament and utility meet the eye in every direction. The Cathedral of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Monument, St. James' Palace, Carlton House, the Royal Exchange, the Bank, the India House, the Tower, the Markets, the Admiralty, Buckingham, the Museum, Westminster Hall, &c. &c. have been so often described, that we shall not introduce them here in the description.

The government of London is vested in a lord mayor, alderman and common council. The former is elected annually from the body of aldermen. The corporation also is assisted by two sheriffs and a recorder, &c. &c. And in the city are held several courts for the speedy administration of justice in civil and criminal cases. The city also furnishes six regiments of foot, called the train bands.

The different traders of London are divided into eighty-nine companies, but of these, twelve are the most respectable for dignity, antiquity and wealth.

Besides St. Paul's cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, London contains one hundred parish churches, and sixty-nine chapels of ease; twenty-one French chapels; eleven Dutch and German chapels; one hundred meetings for the Dissenters; nineteen Roman Catholic chapels, and three Jews synagogues.

In and near the city are one hundred alms houses, twenty hospitals and infirmaries, three colleges, ten prisons, fifteen markets for meat, poultry, &c.—one market for live cattle; two markets for vegetables; and twenty-three for corn, coals, hay, &c. fifteen inns of court, twenty-seven public squares: three bridges, fifty-five company halls, eight free schools; one hundred and thirty-one charity schools; two hundred and seven inns; four hundred forty-seven taverns; five hundred and fifty-one coffee houses; five thousand nine

hundred and seventy-five alehouses ; one thousand hackney coaches ; four hundred hackney chairs ; seven hundred streets, lanes, courts and alleys ; and about one hundred and fifty thousand dwelling houses.

That some idea may be formed of the large extent and population of the city of London, the following summary of the quantity of food, drink, &c. which is consumed every week will be interesting.

	£.
1000 Bullocks valued at	- 12000
6000 Sheep	- - - 7200
2000 Calves	- - - 4800
3000 Lambs	- - - 2400
1500 Hogs	- - - 3000
2000 Pigs	- - - 500
1000 Turkeys	- - - 350
1000 Geese	- - - 250
2000 Capons	- - - 350
500 Chickens	- - - 450
4300 Ducks	- - - 325
1500 Dozen of Rabbits	- 900

£ 32525

£.

<i>Brought forward</i>			32525
2000 Dozen of Pigeons	-		400
700 Dozen of wild fowl	-		500
Salt and fresh fish	-	-	30000
Bread	-	-	75000
Wine.	-	-	45000
Milk, butter and cheese	-		60000
Fruit	-	-	15000
Eggs	-	-	7000
Beer and ale	-	-	80000
Sugar plumbs, spice, &c.	-		20000
Flour, oat meal, rice, for pies, puddings, &c.	-	-	1000
Salt, oil, vinegar, capers, olives and other sauces	-	-	4500
Roots and herbs	-	-	4500
Coal, charcoal, candles and fire wood	-	-	90000
Paper, quills, pens, ink, wax and wafers	-	-	10000
Tobacco, pipes and snuff	-		5000
Linen and woollen clothing, shoes, stockings, boots &c.	-	-	350000

 £ 830435

	£.
<i>Brought forward</i>	830425
Hay, oats, beans, &c. - -	10600
Cyder, rum, brandy, spirits,	
coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.	50000
	<hr/>
	£ 890000
	<hr/>

The quantity of coal yearly consumed in the city is about eight hundred thousand chaldrons. The oil for lamps is valued at five hundred thousand pounds sterling—Hence it appears that London annually expends in the necessities of life two hundred and five millions five hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

Adventures of James Sharan.

CONTINUED.

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THE ship Princess being repaired, we were ordered upon another cruize. On the sixth of August, 1772 we sailed from Plymouth harbour, with a fine breeze from the eastward and steered down the English channel—we continued to cruize about without any occurrence worthy of notice, until the 20th of the same month. In the evening the atmosphere threatened to be windy, and the captain gave orders to keep a good look out; but after a while a most tremendous hurricane commenced, and before the hands, although they were all busily employed in securing the vessel, could shorten sail—the rigging was rent in pieces, and the mizen mast and four of the yards swept overboard. The gale blew with the utmost vehemence during two hours; and the sea was excessively boisterous:

in the morning the wind having ceased, and the sea reduced to a state of comparative calm, we began to repair the vessel—with great difficulty we hoisted a spare mast, and having set sail we steered for the westward, and experienced during the whole month of September a succession of squalls and trying winds, but our ship weathered it all. On the 15th of October we had again to beat through another gale, which deprived us of our foresail and jib, and racked all our forward rigging. But pleasant weather succeeding, we repaired our sails, tightened our rigging, and were decently refitted. Being in the Gulf of Florida on the 10th of November, one of the sailors spied from the main top gallant mast head, a large vessel, apparently steering for us. After some time the captain perceiving that she was a vessel of war, ordered all hands to their guns, and made every necessary preparation for action. As she approached us we tried to discover what flag she carried, but she would not shew. Our captain immediately

directed the English flag to be hoisted, which she returned by hoisting another. We then saluted her, upon which she poured into us a whole broadside, and a very severe engagement commenced, which was continued until dark with mutual obstinacy and spirit. Upon which she steered off, and we never saw her afterwards. After examining the state of the vessel and ship's company, we found that the ship had experienced very little damage, but that we had lost four men killed and seven slightly wounded.

We hastened to remedy the little injury we had suffered, and continued our cruize, seeing no land, but traversing the ocean until the 6th of December; we then saw at a great distance a vessel sailing under French colours, we altered our course, and bore down upon her with all our colours flying; but while we were preparing to exchange a friendly salute, we were astonished at receiving the amount of all her metal, for she was a frigate. Although a treaty of peace at that time subsisted

between the two nations, our captain thought that he could do no less than return it ; which was speedily done.—The engagement was continued during three hours, and at length we were assailed with several broadsides of red hot balls, but all at once she ceased firing, which caused all hands to turn their attention to the frigate :—at this juncture our captain ordered some of the crew to make ready to board her :—and while we were hastening down as we thought to make a prize of her, we discovered an unusual light amid the smoke, and presently saw that she was on fire. The blaze increased to a terrifying degree, and the splinters, yards, &c. beginning to fall around us, we hurried away as fast as we could. But such a sight I never saw, the impression of it is left upon my mind to this hour ; and although very young, I remember to have been very much cast down at the thoughts of the unhappy end of the poor sailors aboard her. It was not until we found that all attempts to relieve her were impossible, that we left

her for our own security : and not being able the next day to see any vestige of her by which we could discover to what nation she belonged—we remained ignorant, and at a loss to say whether she was a pirate or not.

Surely, of all the distresses which can befall a ship, none can equal that of being on fire at sea ; especially if she be an armed vessel. Let those who have never been at sea, and who can only guess at the condition of a number of people in this state, reflect upon the melancholy event. A ship's company on board a vessel at an immense distance from land, vainly endeavouring perhaps to destroy the fire, and postponing all attempts to escape until the force of the gunpowder blows them into the air, and overwhelms them in their watery tomb. Such was the sight which I beheld and so completely did the vessel disappear, that no trace of her could be found.

From this period until the year 1777, there is a complete silence in my manuscript.—A variety of subsequent dis-

asters bereaved me of my journal, and at this distance of time, I am not able to recollect the numerous changes which I experienced in a vessel at all times upon the water, except the short recess which took place when we put into harbour to refit or to procure water or provisions. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, however, we were ordered to cruize upon the coast of America, and the West India station, during which period we had several running fights—but none of any very serious consequence ; and I had an opportunity of seeing several of the West India Islands, Halifax, and some other stations for the English armed ships—In the summer of the year 1777, we had been engaged in two or three sharp conflicts, which obliged us to return home to put the vessel into complete repair, recruit our hands, and prepare for further difficulties and new enemies ; for about that time it began to be rumoured that it was likely we should have the French to contend with, who it was said were beginning to join the Ameri-

cans in their opposition to Great Britain.

On the seventeenth of November, 1777, we weighed anchor from Plymouth, and steered down the channel, and bearing away westward, we saw nothing nor did we meet with any occurrence which required my notice until the 20th of December, when we descried an English fleet consisting of thirty sail—partly West India merchantmen and partly ships of the line, frigates and sloops of war: these were all bound to England. The weather became a dead calm and we were in company with them during four days, which we spent in the most pleasant manner, visiting each others ships and rejoicing at our fortunate meeting. But a fine wind springing up, we separated the Princess still continuing her cruize.

We now continued several months cruizing between the banks of Newfoundland, and the West India Islands without any success, not capturing any prize, and receiving nothing but hard blows in several engagements, from

which neither the Americans nor our ship derived any advantage.

I have often been astonished since, when I have considered the subject that I never met with any accident during the six years that I was first at sea, and when I was considerably exposed to danger from several very serious battles in which we were concerned. But now was the time arrived, that I was for the first time seriously to think upon all the troubles to which I was liable, and to feel the misery of being forced from my father's house, to ramble about the world, and to be left to depend upon myself at the early age of sixteen years.

We cruized for some time upon the coast of North America without any engagement during the early part of the year, 1778. On the 27th of June, however, we found an enemy with whom we had a very arduous and severe conflict ; in the heat of the battle, whilst I was supplying part of the crew with grog a piece of one of the yards which had been struck by a ball, fell, and coming with all its weight and force upon me,

knocked me down on the deck, and left me motionless and speechless. I was immediately removed below to the care of the doctor, and it is to his tenderness and the attentions paid me by order of the captain, that I now impute the recovery of the use of my limbs. For the great weight of the splinter, and the force with which it struck me in the back, seemed as if it had almost severed me in two. Finding that the hurry of a vessel, and the perpetual uneasiness attached to my situation, retarded my recovery, and indeed rendered it almost hopeless, I requested the captain to permit me when he could, to go on shore, and try if possible to regain that strength and ability which I had lost. To this he consented. The action however finished as it commenced, it was a drawn battle, for when night came on, the firing ceased, and neither of the vessels was able to take any measures to conquer the other. The raking which we had received, and the shattered condition of the ship, induced the captain to bear away for Nova Scotia, where we

refitted, and the captain being ordered to New-York, I begged to accompany him that he might land me in that city. He complied with my wish—and accordingly landed me in New-York on the 16th of August, 1778, where I was immediately placed in the hospital ; and before the captain left the port, was able to walk about a little ; the captain finding that I should be of no farther service to him, generously discharged me, and in consideration of my services for six years, made me a present of ten guineas. I stayed in the hospital until I was restored to health and tolerable strength, and it seemed that I must be a prisoner in New-York as it was very difficult to leave the town. However through the interests of the doctor, I procured a pass, and after a considerable journey through the country, I at last arrived in the city of Philadelphia.

At this period the war raged in different parts of the country, and business being dull in Philadelphia, and I having no trade, and heartily disgusted

with maritime life, determined to go into the interior of the country. I left Philadelphia early in 1779, and after trying to find any kind of employment in which I might be able to engage—I reached Shippensburg, and fortunately formed an acquaintance with William Smith a wheelwright, who heard my story with great interest, offered to teach me his business if I would become his apprentice—and promised to make me comfortable. I accepted the proposal and found him indeed to be a father to me. The instructions which he gave me joined to my own assiduity soon made me a tolerable workman, and as he found me desirous to oblige him, he treated me with additional kindness and affection. But as if I was doomed to misfortunes—I had not been thus happily fixed during more than twelve months, when my master departed this life, and his business being dropped, I was left free, and once more without any friend or acquaintance upon the whole continent. At this time my forlorn situation overpowered me,

and for some days I could not determine what steps to pursue. I however resolved at length to see if I could procure work at the business in another town, and having separated from my master's family—I travelled at intervals from Shippensburg, working as I passed along through Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina until I arrived at Charleston, where I continued until the end of the revolutionary war. The money which my father had originally given me, I carefully preserved, and this with the savings of my work had increased my stock to about 750 dollars—with which, when the whole country was at peace, I began to purchase a few goods, sell and barter until the beginning of the year 1784. A desire to see my friends again for I had never heard of them from the time we last left Plymouth, determined me to proceed to Philadelphia. I travelled through the country disposing of goods all the way to save my expences, and when I arrived in that city in August, sold what few articles I had left

and collected my stock, I found myself master of rather more than one thousand dollars—which I purposed to expend in such articles as might redound to a profit, if I carried them with me to Europe.

But as it was before or at this period, that I travelled over most of the United States from New-York to Georgia—I shall here introduce, a comprehensive sketch of the late war, and a brief geographical detail of the different states in the American Union.

HISTORY

OF THE

Revolutionary War.

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THE causes of the revolution in America are so well known, and have so often been published for the benefit of youth for whom principally this sketch is written, that it is almost superfluous to mention them. I shall barely notice the chief subjects of complaint.

The history of active colonial oppressions commences in 1764. The commerce which had been carried on between this country and the Spanish colonies was attempted to be restricted—but the British ministry perceiving that this scheme would injure both the colonies and the mother country, partly legalized the trade, by laying enormous duties upon the articles imported into America. The plan of laying direct

internal duties upon the Americans—which had been long cherished, was next adopted; and the famous stamp act was passed, which roused the whole continent into determined opposition.--- A total prohibition of all commercial intercourse with Britain immediately took place, and it was not until the repeal of the act in March, 1766, that the trade was resumed. In 1767, another attempt to tax the Americans was made by enacting a law granting duties upon glass, paper, colours and tea.— This act produced resolves, petitions, addresses, and remonstrances, similar to those which had appeared after the publication of the stamp act. The irritation of the people's minds continued to increase until in June 1768, a violent commotion took place in Boston, on account of the seizure of Mr. Hancock's sloop *Liberty*—which induced the British king, to station two regiments of soldiers and several armed vessels in that port to aid the custom-house officers in collecting the revenue.

These measures which completely set at variance the governors and the provincial assemblies were soon succeeded by the act empowering the transportation of persons charged with the alledged offences against the laws to be tried in Great Britain—but this failed in its effects ; and it was not until all the duties imposed by the above act, except that upon tea, were repealed, that the Americans resumed their intercourse.

The storm seemed to be in some measure passed, and most parts of the continent seemed to acquiesce in the situation of affairs, and it was hoped that the contention was closed. But in Massachusetts, there was no harmony ; the military force stationed among them, the act for transporting supposed offenders to England, and the character given of the people by the monarch, and the parliament were a fruitful source of uneasiness.

The affrays of the 2d and 5th of March in Boston, furnished inexhaustible fuel to the flame of opposition—

which already had extended itself in every direction; and the subsequent conduct of the British government, had no other tendency than to increase the general dissatisfaction. The governor and judges of Massachusetts were rendered independent of the people, and the publication of a variety of imprudent letters, containing unfavourable representations of the chief patriots in the province, which had been intercepted by Dr. Franklin, roused the indignation of the colonies to the highest pitch. The insulting manner in which the doctor himself was treated on this account, and on account of some of his publications excited the sympathy, and was rivited in the hearts of his countrymen.

Tea having been prohibited from entering America, by the non-importation agreement, more efficient measures were executed to force its consumption.—Accordingly the East India Company freighted several ships laden with that article—and appointed agents to dispose of it. The people obliged the

agents to resign their offices, with a promise never to act in that character. While the country was in confusion, the arrival of three ships laden with tea at Boston, manifested the resolute spirit of the people to oppose the government. The captains alarmed at the disposition of the citizens, offered to return home without landing their cargoes, provided they could procure the proper discharges. These were refused. The people fearing therefore lest the tea, as the vessels must remain in the harbour, would be landed in small quantities, resolved to destroy it without delay. A number of people disguised like Mohawk Indians, boarded the ships, and threw their whole cargo into the sea on the same evening, that the discharges had been refused. No other damage was done, and no disturbance followed.

This destruction of the tea in November, 1773, was the prelude to the shutting up of the port of Boston, and the levying a fine from that city equal to the value of the property destroyed.

These severe measures were speedily followed by the appointment of the first continental congress, which assembled in Philadelphia, in September, 1774. They approved of the conduct of the people of Massachusetts; recommended a supply for the relief of the suffering citizens, and declared their determination, in case of an appeal to arms, to join their brethren in Boston as a common cause. They then addressed a letter to Gage the governor of Massachusetts, informing him of their resolution to support their brethren, and to oppose the acts of parliament—The declaration of rights which was next published was received with great avidity. The non-importation and non-exemption agreements were strongly recommended until the British acts levying taxes should be repealed. They framed a petition to the king, an address to the British nation, and another to the colonies, all written in the most masterly manner, full of rigour, and animated with the purest principles of liberty.

During the whole of the winter fresh causes of dissatisfaction arose, and it was evident that the next spring would produce an appeal to arms : provisions were collected and stored in different quarters for the provincial army, and particularly large deposits were made at Concord. To destroy these stores, Gage dispatched a body of 800 troops on the 18th of April, 1775, who effected their object—but an engagement ensued in which the militia by an irregular and scattering fire did much execution. The king's troops lost 65 killed, 180 wounded, and 28 made prisoners. Of the militia, 50 were killed, and 38 wounded and missing. As the Americans in this skirmish were never above one half the number of their opponents, it had a powerful effect to exhilarate them, and proved their own strength.

The death of their brethren animated the whole continent, to the most spirited measures—and the public money and the king's stores were immediately seized for the use of the militia

in all parts of the continent—reinforcements having arrived from Britain, Gage issued a proclamation offering peace or war, and pardon to all those who were concerned in the opposition to government, except Samuel Adams and John Hancock. This producing no effect, it was determined by Gage as well as by the American commanders to take possession of Bunker's hill. On the 16th of June, 1000 Americans proceeded to entrench themselves on Breed's hill, and during the night worked with so much diligence, that a redoubt was thrown up by the morning: and notwithstanding the incessant firing of the British, they continued their labours until they had finished a breast work extending to the bottom of the hill. About noon on the 17th of June, the British to the amount of 3000 men commenced the attack—and although the British burnt Charleston—the firing of the militia was so sure and effectual that the king's troops were twice repulsed; at length the Americans being raked by the cannon from the ships re-

treated from their post, and left that and Bunker's hill in possession of the British. The militia amounted to 1500 men only ; they had 139 killed, 314 wounded and missing. The British army had 19 officers killed, 70 wounded, and the whole loss was 1054 men.

Although the victory indisputably belonged to the Americans, yet the glory of the day was shaded by the death of general Warren, a man who shines among the worthies of Columbia, and whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen.

A general spirit of resistance to the British government prevailing, every measure was adopted which could insure success to the colonists. Crown Point and Ticonderoga and the forts between the colonies and Canada were captured, with a large quantity of military stores, 200 cannon, &c. &c.

The militia of Massachusetts, immediately after the battle of Bunker's hill, erected fortifications upon the heights near Charleston, which astonished the British commanders; and the troops

who were thus shut up in Boston soon experienced great distress.

After the battle of Bunker's hill, congress justified their conduct in a most patriotic and manly declaration, and from which it was evident, no expectation of reducing the colonies could be rationally indulged. They proceeded to the appointment of an army, nominated George Washington commander in chief ; and admitted Georgia into the union. During this fall an expedition was projected into Canada, but it finally terminated unsuccessfully, and general Montgomery was slain.

While these occurrences happened in the northern, the flames of discord had increased in the southern states—and the royal governors being generally dismissed ; at the latter end of the year 1775—Britain saw the whole of her American possessions in arms against her, and resolved to maintain their stand by the most resolute opposition. The whole of her force was stationed in Boston, whence it was evident, her troops would soon be expelled : and in

the month of March, 1776, the town was evacuated.

Although the minds of the Americans were much divided with regard to the subject of separation from Great Britain, the act of parliament which declared them not under British protection, and provided for the pay of foreign troops to conquer them, at once convinced the majority what they might expect, if vanquished. The appearance of *Common Sense*, and the dissemination of this with many other tracts, satisfied the minds of the people—until the important July the 4th, 1776 arrived, when congress declared the people of the thirteen colonies—*free sovereign and independent*, and pledged to the world that the United States would maintain their rank and character as a nation, against every foe.

In the summer of 1776, the American cause surmounted all opposition in North Carolina and Virginia : and the attempt of the British to capture Charleston, S. C. completely failed. Lord Howe having arrived in the month of

August off New-York, landed his troops on Long Island, and a battle ensued on the 27th, in which the Americans suffered considerably. The offers of the British government being refused, general Howe took possession of New-York immediately after the Americans evacuated it, and successively became master of all the forts in the neighbourhood of the city. These events were followed by others equally unpropitious to the cause of the states; but the active measures of Congress soon recruited the army, and every mean was adopted to animate the people to the most vigorous exertions.

The city of Philadelphia being threatened by the British forces, general Washington resolved to attack the Hessians at Trenton, which he performed on the morning of the 26th of December, and succeeded—the whole body, with all their artillery, &c. being captured. This action with a subsequent skirmish near Princeton, forced the British to retire to Brunswick.

The British general in July 1777—dispatched a large expedition against Philadelphia, but the Delaware was so strongly defended that no passage up the river could be effected. This induced them to sail up the Chesapeake, where the royal troops were landed a little below the Head of Elk. These movements brought Washington from the Jerseys—and an engagement ensued on Brandy-wine creek which terminated to the disadvantage of the Americans—and the capture of Philadelphia was the consequence.

Speedily after this battle, and while the British were employed in opening the passage of the Delaware, and their army was divided—the attack at German-town took place: and although the Americans evinced the most resolute bravery, they were obliged to retreat, but they preserved their cannon; the loss of the king's troops was also considerable.

Not long subsequent to this action, the forts at Mud Island and Red Bank which had been defended with great

obstinacy, and in the conquest of which the British lost a ship of the line, and a frigate, were evacuated by the American troops.

But while the royalists were successful in Pennsylvania, the Americans had conquered a formidable enemy in the north. general Burgoyne with an army of about 7000 men left Canada in June, 1777, with a design to penetrate through the northern states to New-York. A series of skirmishes ensued. The Americans evacuated Ticonderoga, and a number of other forts—and Burgoyne notwithstanding immense difficulties continued his march. Great anxiety pervading the royal camp from the want of provisions, an attempt was made to seize the stores at Bennington ; but general Starke's attack of colonel Bourn's division, of whom not a man escaped death or capture, rendered success hopeless.

On the 7th of October, a desperate assault was made upon the left wing of Burgoyne's army, by general Arnold, and a dangerous wound which he re-

ceived, alone hindered the entrenchments from being forced.

The Americans under general Gates receiving continual reinforcements, and Burgoyne's troops having consumed all their provisions except a supply for three days, every hope of assistance being removed, and no possibility of escape existing—the British general capitulated at Saratoga, and surrendered 7000 stand of arms, his military chest, 35 brass field pieces, &c. &c. to the victors.

In the meantime general Clinton had sailed up the North river, and destroyed several forts, the town of Esopus, and Continental village. During his excursion he captured 70 pieces of cannon and a large quantity of stores and ammunition; and materially injured the boom and chain which had been stationed at Fort Montgomery to impede the passage of the Hudson. But these successes were of little importance when compared with the total destruction of the army under Burgoyne.

At this period also a treaty with France was concluded by which the independence of the United States was acknowledged, and a powerful ally engaged in their support.

The conciliatory propositions which were made by lord North being rejected—Philadelphia was evacuated—and the battle at Monmouth succeeded.—Sir Henry Clinton at length arrived with all his troops at New-York, and Washington with a large force stationed himself on the North river.

Preparations having been made by France to assist the United States; Count d'Estrang arrived on the coast of Virginia in the beginning of July with a strong fleet—but the British were so securely posted in New-York, that the French admiral judged it imprudent to attack them.

A continued series of predatory excursions by the British upon the coast of Rhode Island, soon succeeded, but they produced no sensible effect upon either of the contending powers.—Some serious engagements, occurred

at this time in Georgia, but they tended to imitate the parties solely, and added nothing to the British cause, although the royal troops maintained the preponderance. It was during this summer, the British nearly destroyed Newhaven, Fairfield, Norwalk, and Greenfield.

Two commanding forts were erected at Verplank's Neck, and Stony Point by the Americans ; but after a severe contest the former was abandoned, and the troops in the latter were obliged to capitulate, they however, received honourable conditions. Washington knowing the injury which would result from the loss of Stony Point, resolved at all events to drive the British from that post. General Wayne with a detachment of chosen men, was directed to surprize it. Although the British fortifications were very strong, the Americans with uncommon spirit, passed through a heavy fire of musketry and grape shot, attacked the garrison with bayonets, and notwithstanding all op-

position, made the survivors prisoners of war.

Spain joined the confederacy between France and the United States, in June 1779—and West Florida having been invaded by the Spanish troops, was conquered almost without resistance.

The conduct of some of the Indians having excited the resentment of congress, general Sullivan was directed to attack them, in which he fully succeeded; laying their whole country desolate, and destroying all their property and plantations.

From this period the operations of war were chiefly confined to the southern colonies—and in May 1780, after a long seige, Charleston surrendered to the British. The arrival however of the count de Rochambeau at Rhode Island, alarmed the British general—an immediate attack was concerted; but the rapidity of Washington's movements frustrated the design; and a predatory excursion in New Jersey, having failed to produce any material effect, the British returned to New-York.

In South Carolina, Cornwallis at first met with some success. On the 16th of August general Gates experienced a considerable defeat, and two days after Tarleton dispersed a detachment under the command of general Sumpter.

The indignation and sympathy of the contending armies and people were speedily after excited by the desertion of general Arnold, and the death of major Andre, the latter of whom was hanged as a spy at Tappan on the 2nd of October, 1780.

The contest was still continued in South Carolina with various success; on the 7th of October, general Gates with a trifling loss totally defeated major Ferguson; while in the following month, Tarleton again succeeded in a skirmish with general Sumpter at Black Stocks. Cornwallis having determined to penetrate into North-Carolina, put his army in motion on the 11th of January, 1781; but this attempt was opposed by General Morgan, who had stationed himself in the district of Nine-

ty-six. Farleton was dispatched with a strong body of cavalry and infantry to oppose Morgan, with whom he met on the 17th of January. By a feint to retreat made by Morgan, the ardour to pursue the Americans introduced disorder among the British, and a total overthrow ensued: the royal troops lost their two pieces of artillery, and the colours of the seventh regiment, with several hundred killed, wounded or prisoners.

This action however, did not impede the progress of Cornwallis, who arrived at Hillsborough in February—having been opposed in a few unimportant skirmishes only—and notwithstanding Arnold's ravages in Virginia, no important advantages were obtained by the British armies.

During Cornwallis's march, general Greene had collected a strong force, and having been joined by two bodies of militia from Virginia and North Carolina, and a continental regiment—resolved to attack Cornwallis. A few partial skirmishes having intervened—

on the 15th of March, a very severe action which continued more than an hour and a half, took place near Guildford Court-house. Although the Americans retreated from their post, the English general derived no advantage from the issue of the battle—and the loss on both sides was nearly equal.

Cornwallis speedily left Guildford, and arrived near Wilmington on the 7th of April. General Greene returned to South Carolina, and engaged in a sharp skirmish with lord Kawdon on the 19th of April at Camden, but he found it necessary to retreat : nevertheless, the British soon judged it prudent to retire from that post, and in consequence the garrisons of several forts surrendered to the Americans.

In the month of April, a large body of British troops under the command of Philips and Arnold committed great depredations in Norfolk, Petersburg, Warwick and many other places in Virginia, destroying large quantities of tobacco, flour, warehouses, vessels, &c. &c.

While these events occurred on land, a partial action between the French and British fleets happened off the Chesapeake, which was attended with no advantage to either side ; both fleets having suffered considerably in the engagement.

The British army having continued their progress—Cornwallis on the 20th of May arrived at Petersburg, where he joined the detachment under the command of Philips. During this march Cornwallis encountered great inconveniences, and his situation became perilous. The troops continued in inactivity until the 26th of June, when a battle was fought near Williamsburg, between about 500 of the royal soldiers, and a body of Americans in which the former proved victorious—A more severe action was fought on the 6th of July, near the Green Springs, in which general Wayne defeated the British with considerable loss.

Near Eutaw Springs, an arduous engagement took place on the 9th of September, between general Greene and a

large body of the king's troops: the contest was very obstinate, but after about two hours, the former retreated, and the latter lost more than four hundred men.

The expedition against New London was also executed at this time; and the British destroyed an immense quantity of naval stores, East and West India goods, &c. &c. The town was burnt—but the capture of Fort Griswold, cost the victors 192 men.

Cornwallis having fortified himself in York-town and Gloucester, soon perceived that his situation was very critical; and Clinton having been deceived by Washington with regard to his real designs, the reinforcements which were necessary to enable the British general to escape from Virginia were not such until they could be of no service. On the 28th of August, admiral Hood joined Graves before New-York, and on the 5th of September, they arrived in the Chesapeake with 19 ships of the line. The Count de Grasse with 24 sail, had anchored in that bay on the

30th of August, and landed a body of troops from Rhode Island, to assist General Washington. On the same day in which the British appeared in the Chesapeake, an action took place between the two fleets. The engagement terminated in favour of the French, who blocked up the passage of the bay, and after being within sight for five days, the British fleet sailed for New-York.

While the British military and naval commanders were devising the best means to relieve Cornwallis, York-town was completely invested. On the 18th of October, 7000 troops embarked at New-York for Virginia—who reached the Chesapeake on the 24th but they arrived too late—for on the 19th the British army had capitulated as prisoners of war.

Subsequent to this event, there were no military operations of consequence. the subjugation of America was considered a Quixotic attempt. The negotiations for a general peace quickly succeeded: and on the 30th of November 1782, the independence of America

was acknowledged by Great Britain, and a definitive treaty of peace was ratified in September, 1783. Thus was the most important part of the British empire absolved from their allegiance to the crown, and the United States by adhering to the same principles on which they first asserted their rights, are become the only nation in the world in which civil and religious liberty are secured by the constitution and laws, and enjoyed to their utmost extent by all classes of citizens.

Adventures of James Sharan.

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AFTER a number of years spent in the different parts of the U. States during the war, and for some time subsequent to its conclusion—I determined as before hinted, to visit Europe.—Upon my arrival in Philadelphia, I purchased a quantity of furs, as the most profitable mode of employing my money. The ship Hope, being about to sail for Holland, I agreed with captain Bennet for my passage—and shipped my skins. On the morning of the 2nd of September, 1784, we embarked—and immediately sailed.

Having a fine breeze, we had but a short run to the capes of Delaware ; there we discharged our pilot, and continued our course until the 7th, when we experienced a most tremendous gale of wind—and notwithstanding every precaution, our vessel was considerably racked, and our sails and yards

much injured. After sustaining the violence of the weather during 48 hours, the wind lessened, the sea was calmed, and the gale having chopped about to the south-west, we hoisted sail, and stood to the eastward.

On the 27th of the same month, we discovered a vessel bearing down upon us as well as she could; upon which the captain particularly examined her, and thinking that she was in distress, he kindly concluded to hasten towards her. The ship was put about, and we soon perceived by her flag that she wanted our assistance; in less than two hours we were along side of her. From the captain, whose name was Steell we learnt, that she was named the Three Brothers, and that she had suffered so severely from extreme bad weather, as almost to hinder her sailing. She was last from Cork, and on account of his long passage, having been at sea upwards of fourteen weeks, was almost destitute of provisions and water. On board were four hundred and seventy-five passengers, who most earnestly

implored, that we would supply them with some additional stock, as they were fearful on account of the condition of the vessel that their passage would not soon be at an end. Our captain with that humanity which ought to distinguish all men, and more particularly a sailor, as he knows not how soon he may want the tenderness and assistance of his fellow creatures, gave them four barrels of pork, three barrels of beef, three barrels of bread, two barrels of flour, and five hogsheads of water.—The weather having become a dead calm, we kept in company with her for almost three days—when we shaped our course with a fine breeze from the southward for our destined port.

From this time we encountered nothing of any material consequence until we reached the city of Edinburg—which we saw on the 17th of October. Having anchored the vessel, we proceeded into the town, and immediately commenced the sale of our goods. The furs which I had purchased in Philadelphia, were soon disposed of in ex-

change for Scotch linens, which I resolved to ship again in the same vessel and to return with her to the United States.

The ship Hope remained in port nearly six weeks, during which period I visited several of the principal towns, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, &c. and then it was I made myself acquainted with the geography of that part of the Island of Great Britain, a sketch of which follows.

G

SCOTLAND.

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SCOTLAND extends from the 55th to about 58 and a half degrees of northern latitude : 260 miles in length, 160 in breadth—containing 27,793 square miles.—with about 1,700,000 inhabitants.

Since the revolution in 1688, the ecclesiastical government of Scotland has been Presbyterian—but in latter years, the other christian sects of which there were formerly but few, and those inconsiderable in numbers, have rapidly increased.

From the accession of James the first to the throne of England, the English court has nominally governed the country, but that effect did not perfectly result from his being king of both nations until the act of union, since which period the Scotch have been represented in both houses of parliament, and although the civil law is still the authori-

ty in the courts of judicature, a gradual assimilation has been made to the practice and doctrines of the English courts, and at no very distant period, it is probable that the principal law business will be swallowed up by the chief courts in London.

The Scotch until very lately preserved unmixed all their peculiar nationality of character. But an enlarged intercourse with England, the seat of government being in London, and a variety of other causes will eventually destroy it, until the lower classes become as perfectly assimilated to Englishmen as the higher orders.

The food of the lower orders of the Scotch is in general a thick pottage, formed of oatmeal and water boiled, with milk or butter, and frequently eaten in hard lumps, which are called *broses*.

Scotland is not so actively or extensively engaged either in manufactures or commerce as England. The principal manufactures are linen of various kinds, with some small proportion of

woollens, but the whole do not amount to more than 1,000,000 pounds sterling per annum.

Edinburg, the chief town in Scotland, affords nothing very striking to the traveller, except the remarkable height of the houses—many of them being fifteen and some sixteen stories high. Between the Old and New-towns, there is a great difference, the former being peculiarly filthy and unsightly, while the latter is modern, and neat—It must be remarked, however, the vicinity of Edinburg is adorned with several very splendid mansions.

Nothing, however, can possibly more delight the lover of nature's grandeur, than the mountains with which this country abounds. The Grampion Hills, the Pentland Hills, and the Cheviot Hills. Bennaw is the highest mountain in the north of Great Britain, being 4350 feet above the level of the sea, and yet this is not much more than one quarter of the height of Mount Balance, which hill on the north-east presents a precipice almost 1500 feet in perpendicular

depth ; and affords from its summit a most grand view of the circumjacent country to the extent of eighty miles in circumference.

Adventures of James Sharan,

CONTINUED.

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HAVING finished a considerable tour through various countries in Scotland, I returned to Edinburg, and purchased a quantity of linens, which I shipped for the United States in the *Hope*, the same vessel in which I had arrived. Every thing being ready, we weighed anchor, and on the morning of the 2nd of December left Leith roads. The captain expecting at that season a succession of northerly winds resolved to go north about, which carried us into a very high latitude ; but the wind blowing from the quarter he expected, after we had weathered the islands of the North of Scotland, we were carried along with great speed until the 12th of the same month, at which time the wind chopped into the west, and continued to blow a perfect gale for seve-

ral days. On the 20th we were favoured with a pleasant gale from the northward and eastward which brought us to the banks of Newfoundland.— Here the weather became unusually calm for the time of the year, and the captain thought we might as well improve our detention by fishing for a few cod. We were in 60 fathom water, and caught the fish as fast as we could draw them in. The average weight of those which we caught was from 40 to 45 pounds, and we salted upwards of 1500. One fish, however, was so very large and disproportionate, that four men could with the greatest difficulty secure it in the vessel. Having amused ourselves during the fine weather, we hoisted sail, and as we approached land, the season became very unpleasant. The wind it is true was favourable, but the fog was intolerable, and when it cleared away, it was soon followed by such a heavy snow that rendered us almost uncertain about our course. After several days sailing in this situation, and when the captain con-

cluded that he was near land, a clear frost dissipated the snow and clouds, and we discovered Cape Henlopen.— We arrived in the city of Philadelphia on the 16th of January 1785, and before I could dispose of my goods, the weather had become so severe, as to block up the port.

The delay occasioned by the severity of the weather, induced me to visit New-York : and while I was in that city, I was introduced to Captain Barry of the ship Howland. This gentleman had been a great traveller, was extremely well versed in all kinds of business, and was acquainted with the most profitable articles to carry into the different countries of Europe. Having given me a pleasing narrative of a variety of curious adventures, which he had met with in his voyages, I felt myself attached to him, and upon finding that he was bound for Ireland, and that he would sail as soon as circumstances would permit, I resolved to accompany him. By the recommendation and advice of Mr. Brown of New-

York, for whom captain Barry had transacted a large quantity of business, and who gave the captain a most excellent character, I made a joint adventure with him—my part consisting of sixty hogsheads of Maryland tobacco, which were shipped on board the *Howland*. We left the port of New-York on the 7th day of June, 1785, and soon passed Sandy-Hook with a light breeze from the westward. The first ten days of our passage, our course though not remarkably swift was steady—but on the 18th of June, we experienced a dead calm. The water appeared as still as if nature had made an universal pause, and the ship seemed perfectly motionless, not a breath of air agitated the atmosphere, and the sun shone with all his intense summer energy. After dinner, oppressed with heat, several of the ship's company undressed themselves, and began to swim about the vessel. Having myself similar sensations to those which they felt, I also jumped into the water, and fearless of danger swam to a considerable distance

from the ship. Whilst we were thus amusing ourselves, we suddenly perceived that a considerable ripple began to shew itself upon the face of the ocean, and immediately made an attempt to regain the vessel which the current had without our suspicions evidently propelled to a much greater distance than the length which we had swam.—The sailors all got on board before I approached the vessel, and the wind freshening, the sails were hoisted, and I was left in the middle of the Atlantic, with no other expectation but a watery grave, but with a determination to use every exertion to save myself—and with a faint hope that I might be picked up by some vessel. I had for some time lost sight of the ship, and my strength began to fail me as the swell of the sea increased. Nobody on board had missed me until the captain as I was afterwards informed, inquired for me, and not being on board, he concluded that I must have been left behind in the water. He immediately ordered the ship about, and steered di-

rect for the spot where he supposed himself to have been during the calm. By this time my strength was nearly exhausted, my exertions were extremely feeble, and it required all my energy to keep my head above water. While I was almost in despair of being saved, I spied the ship, and made a signal upon which coming near to me, they threw out a rope—but although I seized the rope several times, my arms were so weak, that I could not hold it tight enough to be pulled on board. Perceiving that there was no probability of getting me out of the water by this means, the captain let down the boat and after some difficulty, they hoisted me into the ship. This was near sunset, so that I must have been in the water nearly five hours. Several days elapsed before I could find strength enough to walk about—but the captain's care and tenderness joined to a good constitution soon rendered me perfectly well.

This event perfectly attached me to captain Barry and convinced me that

he was a man of honour and sensibility. Had he chosen, when he discovered that I had been so long missing, he might without reprehension have given me up and left me to perish under the idea that all search would be fruitless ; and he might by this mean have become possessor of a very considerable sum of money. But his noble soul scorned to betray the defenceless, and with promptitude he endeavoured to save my life. The weather favouring him, and the length of the days assisting, I was thus providentially rescued from a premature dissolution.

This was the only interesting occurrence which happened during our passage. On the 27th day of July, we cast anchor in the Liffey river, and on the following morning hauled up to the city. Having never been in Ireland before, and knowing nothing of the Irish character but by report—I was highly amused with the behaviour of two or three of the Irishmen who came down into the cabin to me. The sailors had told the inquirers, who were anxious

to see the passengers from America, that one person only had come with the ship as a passenger, and that he was below. I presently heard them coming down the gangway, and all at once a general question was asked respecting their relations and friends, who had emigrated from Ireland to the United States.

“Arrah, my jewel,” says one, in a brogue which I could hardly understand, “and did you know my brother Tom?”

“No,” was the reply.

“Why, faith, and I thought everybody knew my brother Tom.”

“What was his name?”

“Och, my dear soul, to be sure, and his name was Tom Flanagan?”

“Where does he live?”

“Now, honey, and I can’t tell you that, but here is a letter he sent me about two years ago.”

Upon perusing the letter I discovered that this man resided near Baltimore, and as I had not been in that city for some time previous, I could not know

his brother. I therefore informed him that I was not acquainted with him.

This startled my companion who expressed the utmost surprize, “as he thought every body must know that sweet creature Tom Flanagan.”

A second now commenced inquiring about his friends.

“And were you not acquainted with aunt Jennet?”

“Not to my recollection.”

“Why she is married to a very rich man who lives on the river Cohanna.”

“Cohanna, I never heard of such a river.”

“Well I don’t know but she calls it *Cohanna* in her letters.”

“Susquehanna, I suppose you mean.”

“Och my sweet soul, and you are right.”

“I know a great many people upon the Susquehannah, what do you say is the name of your aunt’s husband?”

“Why, by my soul, and I forgot that; but he is the lord of a plantation containing a whole acre of tobacco—and when she sent her last letter, she

tells that he had an old cow and calf—one great hog that weighed a stone and a half—one cock and hen—two lame chickens—and a horse—but he was blind on one eye—and it would be worth your while to go fifty miles to see him; for he is a good soul, very generous to strangers, and keeps a plentiful house—and if you should call at his house and he had but one *pratoc* he would give you half.”

“ But unless you tell me in what part he lives, and what is his name I cannot see him.”

“ Och, my jewel, and I will find his letter.”

Other similar conversations took place during the time we were engaged in discharging the vessel, and my attention was excited at some of the curious advertisements which appeared in the newspapers, and several notices which were posted up in Dublin. I copied some, and here introduce them.

—

Advertisement—Run away last night, my wife Bridget Coole—she is a tight

neat body, and has lost one leg. She was seen riding behind the Priest of the Parish, and as we never was married, I will pay no debt that she does not contract. She lisps with one tooth, and is always talking about fairies, and is of no use but to the owner.

Phelim Coole
his ✕ mark

Advertisement—Lost where it was dropped last night, an *empty bag with a cheese in it*. The bag was marked T. D. but the letters were worn out. N. B. The person who *lost it*, never missed it until it was gone; so if any person will bring it to him, he shall be rewarded for his trouble.

A doctor advertised the infallible cure of deafness and blindness. The *deaf*, he says may *hear* of him at a house in Liffey-street, where the *blind* may see him from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon.

An advertisement appeared, setting forth the conveniences and advantages

to be derived from *metal window sashes*, among other particulars he observed, that these window sashes would last for *ever*, and *afterwards*, if the owner had no use for them, they might be sold for *old iron*!

The following was exhibited in an Apothecary's shop: "all kinds of drugs made, mixed, and prepared here, at the shortest notice. N. B. after taking one dose, the patient will never have occasion to take no more of nothing."

A man had be convicted for a capital crime, but was reprieved on the morning ordered for execution. Being anxious that his connection with his wife should be dissolved he wrote her this letter :

"I was hanged *yesterday*; Father Moony prepared me for death, and I behaved like a good christian. Marry as soon as you can, that you may have some body to protect you in the room of your *deceased* husband."

While we were discharging the vessel, on some occasion our fire was extinguished, and in endeavouring to procure a light from the tinder box it was discovered that the tinder was wet.— One of our visitors said, “Och, my jewel, and why do you not fling away the wit tinder, and make some fresh?”

After I had disposed of my tobacco, some circumstances occurred which induced me to lay aside my plan of returning to America with the *Howland*. I deposited the greatest part of my money in the hands of a merchant to whom I had been recommended, and bought myself a light carriage calculated for the conveyance of goods, and a horse, and determined to make a trading tour through any part of the country which might produce me a profit. This resolution I executed, and left Dublin on the 1st of September. In the course of the winter I visited Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, and travelling through the heart of the island proceeded to Cork, and by a circuitous route from

the western coast, reached Wexford, Waterford, and by a considerable journey into the interior, finally returned to Dublin after an absence of nearly seven months.

Immediately after my arrival in Dublin, I began to arrange my affairs to return to the United States. Upon consulting the gentleman in whose hands I had deposited my money, he advised me to purchase Irish linens. With what little profit I had made in my journey, I found that I posseed nearly fifteen hundred pounds sterling, which he expended for me in linens. And the ship *Lioness* being advertised to sail for Philadelphia—I shipped my goods, and contracted for my passage.

We left Dublin harbour on the 1st of May, 1786, with a fine wind from the eastward—during eighteen days no vessel could possibly have experienced more pleasant or favourable weather. On the 19th of May we encountered a most violent squall, but we weathered it without injury ; and nothing impeding our progress, we anchored off New-

Castle on the 16th of June. It was the evening of the 18th before we reached Philadelphia.

As my determination was fixed as soon as possible to dispose of my linens, and to make another voyage—I hastened the landing of the boxes, and sold all my property to a considerable advantage. Novelty being the ruling disposition of my mind, I wished having made a voyage to England, Scotland and Ireland to visit some other country: and a brig being almost ready to start for France, I shipped a considerable quantity of flour on board, and with the rest of my money bought two drafts upon Bourdeaux whither we were bound.

Everything for our voyage being prepared, and all ready for sea, we departed from Philadelphia on the 5th day of July, 1786. We had a long but pleasant passage, for we did not reach the Cordevan until the 7th of October.—In attempting to pass the Fort, our captain omitted some customary formality, upon which a shot was fired at us, which

had it struck the brig would have very materially injured the larboard side of her.

The captain immediately let down the boat, and went on shore, where the mistake was rectified, and we were permitted to pass on to the city. I exchanged my flour for brandy, and with the proceeds of my bills purchased the same article. The vessel was detained in port until the beginning of December, and as I could not be certain that I should ever visit France again I deter- to make a journey to Paris; but not being acquainted with the language, I suffered a great many inconveniences.— My money, however, procured me every thing that I wanted, and I was very much gratified at the sight of the city. After a visit of eighteen days I returned to Bourdeaux, and made immediate preparations to sail, but I was not a little surprized and gratified to find that the agent in Bourdeaux, had directed the captain to proceed to Charleston; so that I should probably see some of my old acquaintances and friends.

I introduce the following story which happened just before I was in France, and which excited very considerable and general sensibility, because it may give an idea of some of their old customs. As I never have seen it published, I thought it would interest my readers.

Before the revolution, there was an order of nuns in France, who, most rigidly kept their vow of poverty. On this account, they were permitted, once annually, during the season of lent, to go and beg the charity of christians.—Two of them always went in company, an old and a young nun, who formed a great and striking contrast ; the former being generally rather disgusting, while the latter was handsome, lively and agreeable. Notwithstanding their profession and habit secured them from insult, they frequently were engaged in love adventures.

Previous to the period I have referred to, a French nobleman had always manifested much civility to the two beggars, and had been visited for some years by

the same pair. This year he perceived a new face, and enquired of the old nun the reason why she was not attended by her usual companion. "Here," said she, "Sir, this parcel will tell you more about sister Angelica; she has been very ill for these three months past;" having concluded, she laid the bundle upon the table, and the two nuns with confusion abruptly retired. The nobleman opened the parcel, and to his utter astonishment, found it contained a most lovely child, about two months old. The beautiful innocent smiled upon him, and he took it in his arms with great eagerness, and folded it to his bosom with much tenderness and sensibility. On the child's breast was fastened a letter, which he hastily read.

Angelica in this letter upbraided him for his perfidy in seducing her when she was last at his house, but confessed, that her own inclinations had powerfully seconded his persuasions. She then expressed the most pungent remorse for her past folly, recommended the

child to his paternal care, and finished her letter by assuring him that she was the daughter of a Marchioness, who had immured her in a convent, that the whole of the property belonging to the family might be given to her brother who was now dead.

The nobleman immediately instituted an action, to release her from the convent : for the law, in cases where compulsion had been used, upon proof of the fact, restored the victim of parental tyranny to liberty. He pleaded her cause with much energy and feeling, and having released her from that most odious imprisonment, married her as the only atonement for his offence against her. Her mother soon after departed this life, and left her in possession of an ample fortune. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the virtues of the Count, and the charms and noble qualities of his wife, form an incessant source of connubial happiness, and that the Count resolved, annually to celebrate the day on which Angelica first visited his house to solicit charity.

On the 10th day of December, 1786, we left Bourdeaux, in company with several armed ships bound to the West Indies. We soon parted from them as they were steering considerably farther to the southward than our captain wished to go. The weather was tolerably pleasant during the whole of the passage, considering the time of the year; but after we had been at sea about a month, the wind blew off the coast, so that we did not arrive at Fort Johnson until the 15th day of February, 1787.

In that city I remained some time, and after I had sold my brandy, I could not easily determine what course I would steer, or in what I should engage. Anxious, however, to see some part of the world which I had not hitherto visited, I resolved to make inquiries, and if nothing very interesting offered to try another voyage to some part of Europe.

While I was thus unemployed, the following whimsical circumstance happened, and as it places the odious practice of duelling in a most ridiculous

light—I cannot refrain from inserting it.

Two men one of whom had been brought up to the same business in which I was first instructed, that of a carpenter and wheelwright, had a very serious quarrel. The other had been an officer during the revolutionary war. In consequence of the affront which the latter imagined he had received, and of the supposed injury done to his honour, he sent the carpenter a challenge, who possessed too much good sense to pay any attention to it. The officer waited upon his antagonist to know his determination: the carpenter replied, that as he had the choice of weapons, he had waited only to make use of the privileges which the laws of chivalry gave him. He then invited the officer into an adjoining room, and shewed him two large gimlets. “there sir, those are my weapons!” “I don’t know what you mean, sir.”—“I mean sir,” said the carpenter opening his bosom—“that if you can bore a hole sooner than I can, the matter is

settled." This ended the quarrel and duel.

After a lapse of some weeks, I resolved to penetrate through the country to New-Orleans. With this view I left Charleston, on the 19th of April, 1787, and hastened to Savannah. From that city I travelled to Augusta; and returning by a long journey, in which I did not discover my mistake until it was too late, I arrived at St. Mary's. From that town I commenced my journey through East Florida; the vast numbers of wild cattle which range about this quarter of North America, are almost incredible. But the greatest dangers which I surmounted, arose in my opinion from the alligators, which in some districts and in some of the swamps and rivers are tremendously large. My curiosity led me to take the route which passes through the nation of the Creek Indians. By these people I was treated very kindly, and by means of a person residing among them who spoke English, I was informed of the best road, and received every in-

struction necessary to enable me to travel through the wilderness in safety.

During my journey I met with nothing which could excite interest or attention—the same dull uniformity characterized the whole of my expedition until I arrived at Pensacola—which is an oblong town built near the bay of the same name. Having staid here some little time, and renewed my inquiries, I proceeded on my journey, and with considerable difficulty, I reached the point which I had so anxiously desired, the city of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans is situated on the east side of the Mississippi, near the middle of the Island. The city is divided into squares, and the streets cross at right angles. The houses with some few exceptions are brick. The principal edifices are, the State House, Governor's house, Custom-House, Barracks, Prison and Market-Houses. New-Orleans is most favourably situated, and it is said since the incorporation of Louisiana with the United States, has increased very rapidly.

Circumstances rendering my stay in New-Orleans very ineligible, and no opportunity of returning to Charleston by water offering, I resolved to penetrate into the United States by a course up the river Mississippi, and endeavour to find my way through the forests and Indian tribes, until I had seen that wonder the falls of Niagara. I accordingly left New-Orleans, and travelled on amidst numberless difficulties, generally sleeping in the woods until I reached a small settlement near the Walnut Hills. At this point I crossed the Mississippi river, but finding it almost impossible to proceed, I recrossed it at a Spanish post of the United States considerably higher. Nevertheless, as that part of the United States was not at all settled, I was forced to pass over the river again; and at this period I resolved to explore the country with a view if possible, to discover a plan to engage at some subsequent time in the fur trade; by the purchase of which articles I had formerly found very advantageous.

Lost in a boundless tract of forests, I began to feel dispirited, and wandering about with very imperfect directions, I was desirous to return after some days spent in the woods to the United States. Dubious however of my plan, and totally ignorant of the route which I ought to pursue, I fortunately met with an Indian settlement, an account of whom I have never yet seen published. Although I could not understand their language, they treated me with much civility, and I remained with them for some time. At length a Frenchman arrived, and he and I contrived to make each other understand. It was not a very large nation though as I afterwards discovered, they are thinly scattered over a considerable space of country. During my stay with them, I perceived no material difference between their customs and manners and several other of the Indian nations, being very similar to the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. As well as I could understand him he called them Collapissas; the following tale

related concerning them, which I never saw printed but once is worthy of preservation, and will shew something of the character of this tribe.

A Chocktaw was speaking very rashly of the French, and said that the Collapissas were their dogs, that is their slaves ; one of these, vexed at this language, killed the Chocktaw. The Collapissas immediately fled and claimed the protection of the French governor at New-Orleans. The Chocktaws demanded the culprit ; and although a present was offered to compromise the affair, no reparation was satisfactory ; and the offended nation threatened as they were more numerous to destroy the chief village of the Collapissas.—Upon this account, the poor Indian was delivered up to satiate their revenge. At the place where the parties met, the man said, “ I am a true man, I do not fear death ; but, I pity the fate of a wife and four children, whom I leave behind me very young, and of a father and mother who are old, and for whom I get a subsistence

by hunting. I recommend them to the French, because I die for having taken their part." When he had finished his father rose and spoke thus. "It is through courage my son dies: but being young and full of vigour, he is more fit than myself to provide for his mother, wife and four little children; it is necessary that he should stay on earth to take care of them. As to myself, I am near the end of my life; I have lived long enough, and I wish my son may come to the same age, in order to educate my little children. I am no longer fit for any thing; some years of life, more or less, are indifferent to me. I have lived as a man, and will die as such; therefore, I will take his place."

At these words, all his family wept; they embraced for the last time: he presented his head to the family of the Chocktaws, survivors of the deceased, which they accepted, and having laid himself upon the trunk of a tree, they cut off his head at the first stroke with a hatchet. This settled the quarrel;

but, they would not give the offending Indian his father's head. Upon taking it up after it was severed from the body, he said, "pardon me thy death, and remember me in the country of spirits."

After a short stay with this tribe I continued my route up the Mississippi, until I arrived at the junction of the Missouri and that river—first it was my intention to have proceeded eastward, but by some unaccountable mistake, I took the wrong course and continued in it until I met with a party of hunters, who informed of my mistake, and advised me to return home. They told me that if I persisted I should be found by the Osage Indians, from whom I should never escape. Judging it most prudent to adopt their advice, I turned my face towards the United States.—They gave me every direction, and amidst the most dreary, and solitary districts, I hurried along with the hope of once more seeing a human countenance. I had been living upon a small allowance for some days, when I unexpect-

edly saw a small settlement of Indians, not long before I again crossed the Mississippi river. I remained with them but a short time, and that only to recruit, but had the thought of ever publishing my travels at that time occurred to me, I would have kept a regular journal of every incident which I considered new or surprising. One custom these people had which I cannot help mentioning here, and it will afford matter for speculation, as one tribe if not more of the original natives in the southern parts of South America have a similar custom, to which it is understood they invariably adhere.

When a young female is considered old enough to be married, they place her under the care of an elder woman, who for a term of several days must burden her with the most laborious employment, allow her but a scanty portion of provisions, and not indulge her with the most trifling ease. This experiment decides her present fate. If she have passed through this trial satisfactorily, they cut off her hair, adorn

her with the usual decorations of the sex, and declare her marriageable. A young woman would be judged criminal if she admitted the caresses and company of a man previous to this trial—and at all events such an intercourse must be allowed in the most private manner only, or she would be severely punished.

From this post I retraced my steps until I arrived at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, thence I pursued my way through the North Western Territory, and after a lapse of several weeks, came to a settlement of Americans near the Lakes. I had during my journey met with several tribes of Indians, and a considerable number of traders, by whom I was supplied and received every direction to reach the object of my desire, the Falls of Niagara. Though this stupendous curiosity of nature has been very often described, and its wonders have been so minutely detailed, as to admit of no new observations from me, I cannot refrain from inserting an account of that remarkable cataract.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

THE waterfall of Niagara, by far the greatest in the world hitherto discovered, is about ten miles from the fort of the same name. The course of the river is from S. S. E. to N. N. W. and the rock of the fall forms a kind of a figure like a hollow circle or horse shoe. Above the fall in the middle of the river, is an island about 300 yards long; the lower end of which is just at the edge of the fall. Before the water comes to this island, it runs but slowly compared with its motion afterwards, when it grows extremely rapid, running with a surprising swiftness before it comes to the fall. It is perfectly white, and in several places is thrown high up into the air. The water that runs down on the west side is in greater abundance, and whiter than that on the opposite side; and seems almost to outfly an arrow in swiftness. When a person is at the fall and looks up the river, he may

perceive that the water is every where exceedingly steep, almost like the side of a hill; but on looking at the fall itself, the astonishment it occasions is impossible to be described.

The height of the fall is exactly 137 feet; and when the water is come to the bottom, it flies back to a great height in the air. The noise may sometimes be heard at the great distance of forty miles. The peculiar strength of the sound which is sometimes heard, is an infallible prognostic of rough or rainy weather.

From the place where the water falls there arises a prodigious vapour, like a thick smoke, insomuch that when viewed at a distance, a stranger might suppose, that the nations had set the forests on fire. These vapours rise very high in the air when it is calm, but are dispersed by the wind when it blows hard. If any person go into this vapour, or if the wind blow it on him, it is so penetrating that in a few moments, he will be as wet as if he had been emersed in water.

Some persons are of opinion, that when birds happen to fly into the smoke of the fall, they immediately drop down and perish in the water; either because their wings become wet, or that the tremendous noise of the fall astonishes and confounds them: but others think that this opinion is merely fancy; because among the great number of birds found dead about the fall, there are no other sorts than such as mostly live in the water, swans, geese, ducks, teal, &c. great flocks of these animals are often seen going to destruction in the following manner: they swim in the river above the fall, and so are carried down lower and lower by the water; and as water fowl are commonly pleased with being carried by the stream, they indulge themselves in this pleasure, till the rapidity of the water, renders it impossible for them to rise, and they are consequently hurried down the precipice.

In the months of September and October, such prodigious quantities of dead waterfowl are found every morning below the fall, that they afford ample sub-

sistence for the garrison at the fort.— Here are also frequently found the bodies of deer, bears, and other animals which have attempted to cross the water above the fall.

A variety of melancholy instances of persons having lost their lives at this fall, is recorded, but few are more affecting than the following, which is related by a traveller, who explored the cataract.

“ An unfortunate Indian was reposing in a state of inebriety in his canoe, which was properly secured at the distance of some miles above the cataracts, while his wife sat on the shore to watch his slumbers. After some time, a sailor from one of the vessels on the lake, arrived at the spot, and took some indecent liberties with the Indian female. The woman naturally attempted to rouse her husband, but before she could effect the design, the brutal mariner, cut the cord of the canoe and set it a drift. The little vessel glided swiftly down the stream, and in the space of a few minutes it was seen to enter the rapids.

'The Indian awakened by the violent motion of the waves, started up, and on perceiving his perilous situation, he grasped his paddle with a look of inexpressible horror ; but finding it absolutely impossible to stem the force of the current, he calmly wrapped himself up in his blanket, and resumed his former position at the bottom of the canoe. In the space of a few moments, he was hurried down the precipice and was never discovered more."

The following instance of magnanimity and heroism in an attempt to save human life deserves insertion here ; not only as a proof that those whom we call savages, possess the most tender feelings of our nature, but also as it may excite a blush in the cheek of many selfish, brutal, hardhearted persons who *call themselves civilized christians*.

There is an island in the middle of the fall which was formerly supposed inaccessible ; but an accident that happened about sixty years ago made it appear otherwise. Two Indians went out from Fort Niagara to hunt upon an

island that is situated in the middle of the river above the great fall, which was then stocked with abundance of deer ; but having indulged too freely in the use of some French brandy, they fell asleep, and their canoe drove back with the stream until it approached that island which is in the middle of the fall. Here they were awakened by the noise of the cataract, and began to give themselves over as lost, but after some vigorous exertions, they effected a landing upon the island. At first they exulted in the idea of their escape ; but upon cool reflection they found themselves hardly in a better state than if they had gone down the fall, since they had no other alternative than either to throw themselves down the same, or to perish with hunger. After some time however, hard necessity put them on invention ; and as they found plenty of wood on the island, they made a ladder of the bark of the lind tree, in order to reach the water below : one end of this ladder they fastened to a large tree that grew on the side of a rock above the

fall, and let the other end to the water. By this contrivance, they descended to the bottom in the middle of the fall; and then threw themselves out into the water, thinking to swim on shore.—Scarcely, however, had they begun to swim, before they were thrown back with violence against the rock from which they came, and after several fruitless attempts they were compelled to re-ascend to the island. After some time they discovered Indians on the shore, who appeared to pity their misfortune, but gave them little hope of assistance. These ran to inform the commandant of the fort of the situation of their friends and he soon projected the means of their deliverance in the following manner:

The water that runs on the east side of the island is shallow, especially toward the shore. The commandant therefore, caused some poles to be made and pointed with iron, and by the help of these, two Indians offered to walk to the island to save their unfortunate brethren or to perish in the attempt.—

Each had two such poles in his hands, to set to the bottom of the stream in order to keep him steady ; in this manner they safely reached the island, and brought away the poor creatures, who were almost perishing for want of food.

On the west side of this island, are some small rocks ; and in former times a part of the rock at this side of the fall hung over in such a manner, that the water which fell perpendicularly from it left a vacancy below, so that people could go under between the rock and the water ; but some years ago, the prominent part broke off and fell down. The breadth of the fall as it runs in a semicircle is about three hundred feet.

Every day when the sun shines, from ten o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon may be seen, below the fall, the similitude of a beautiful rainbow, and sometimes two ; within one another. The brightness and clearness of this phenomenon depends on the quantity of vapour that results from the spray of the cataract ; for when

the wind drives the vapours away the rainbow disappears ; but as soon as new vapours come, it resumes its former appearance. The rock of the fall consists of a grey lime stone.

Adventures of James Sharan,

CONTINUED.

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From this wonderful curiosity, I travelled through the Genessee country to Albany, and by Berrington until I reached Portland, and continuing my route through New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, I at length arrived at New-York. From that city I struck across through the back settlements, and after the lapse of a fortnight entered Pittsburg. I sailed hence down the Ohio, until I reached Whelan, where I landed, and posted through the country until I came to Staunton. At this period I examined that magnificent object the natural bridge, which has been so correctly described by Mr. Jefferson, that I extract from him the following account.

THE ROCK BRIDGE.

THIS bridge is one of the most sublime of nature's works. It is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length, by some great convulsion. The fissure just at the bridge, is by some measurements two hundred and seventy feet deep. It is about forty five wide at the bottom, and ninety at the top; which of course determines the length of the bridge and its elevation from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about sixty feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch is about forty feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees, and the residue with a hill on both sides, is one solid rock of lime stone.

Though the sides of this bridge are provided in some parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few persons have resolution to walk over them, and look into the abyss. You involuntarily fall

upon your hands and knees, and creep to the parapet, and peep over it. The view from the top is very painful, but that from below is extremely delightful, The fissure continuing narrow, deep and straight for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, opens a short but pleasing view of the North Mountain and Blueridge, each at the distance of about five miles. This bridge affords a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance, and through the valley a small stream called Cedar Creek runs, which heightens the exquisite beauty of the scene.

From Rokbridge I determined to hasten to Charleston, and after a tour of about nineteen days, I arrived at the place from which I had set out, having travelled during my absence more than 10,000 miles principally on foot, and alone, and having been from home nearly twenty-two months. I arrived in Charleston on the 17th of February, 1789.

Adventures of James Sharan.

CONTINUED.

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AFTER my return to Charleston, my mind was suspended between a permanent residence in that city, or a new voyage. I, however, began to reflect upon the folly of venturing my property and my life in travels at sea, the issue of which was uncertain, and the risk perpetual. My friend too, with whom I had deposited my money encouraged this disposition, objected to my roving mode of life, and by every art and persuasion endeavoured to induce me to remain at home, and pursue some business in which success would be gradual and certain. To his arguments I listened attentively, I was convinced of their propriety, and was upon the point of acceding to them, when

at my friend's house, I one evening met with an old sea captain, and a former acquaintance of mine, named Walker. He was at that period making ready for a voyage to the Gold Coast for slaves, and he so strongly impressed upon my mind the numerous advantages which I should derive from the trip that I resolved to accompany him. However, I must here remark, that my object was not to deal in slaves—that trafic I ever held, as I do now hold it, in utter aversion. The injustice, the barbarity and the criminality of the slave trade are so self-evident to my mind, that it is truly incomprehensible, how persons possessed of any sensibility, can possibly engage in it, or encourage a commerce which is a libel upon human nature. My object was gold-dust, and I determined to penetrate into the interior of the country until I had attained my object.

I expended all my money in men and women's clothes, trinkets, tobacco, brandy, &c. in such articles as the natives of Guinea hold in the highest es-

timation ; and every thing being ready for the voyage, we weighed anchor, and left the harbour of Charleston on the 16th of May, 1789. The sameness of nautical life continued during the first ten days of our voyage ; the wind was light and fair, and we proceeded under easy sail. On the 26th of that month, we discovered the wreck of a vessel—her masts, rigging and yards were all that we could find, so that we could not know her name. We saw no human bodies, and as we had felt no strong winds from the time of our departure, we concluded that she must have been cast away some time previous. After we had surveyed the whole some time, and were preparing to hoist sail, we perceived at a little distance, a *very large chest floating*. The captain immediately ordered out the long boat, for it was seen that the jolly boat would not be large enough to contain it. With immense labour and difficulty, the hands at length got it safe on board. It contained a small quantity of wearing apparel, and *sixteen thous-*

and dollars. No possibility of discovering to whom it belonged existing, the captain very generously gave each of his crew, 24 men, 250 dollars each; the rest was divided between himself, his three officers and me.

On the morning of the 12th of June, about 4 o'clock, being in north latitude 16 degrees 19 minutes, and in west longitude by account 42 degrees 20 minutes, a most violent gale commenced, which tried the strength of our vessel, and I was very much alarmed upon this occasion to find, that the *Lion* was an old, crazy ship, and very unfit for sea, except in the most moderate seasons. However, being very well manned, we weathered the gale, with only the rigging a little damaged. Before the hands could complete the repairs, we were assailed with the most tremendous storm, encircled by fire, for the lightning flashed from every point of the horizon—about sunset on the evening of the 14th, our fore mast was shivered into splinters, and the vessel laid on her beam ends. It was nearly two

hours before she righted—when about eight o'clock, our main-top-mast and main yard went overboard, and during the night the mizen mast was so completely shattered, as to be of no kind of service.

On the morning of the fifteenth, our vessel appeared a complete hulk, and had not the hurricane abated we must have all gone speedily into a watery grave. The wind had no sooner become a little calm, than we were enveloped in one of the most impenetrable fogs which I ever saw. During six days we knew not correctly what course we sailed, and the darkness was so great that very little could be done towards the placing of the vessel in a better condition. On the twenty-second we first observed our latitude for ten days, and found that we had made three degrees of north latitude being in 19 degrees, 34 minutes ; of our longitude we could not form even a tolerably correct opinion. All hands proceeded with the greatest diligence to provide for our safety, and after some days we rais-

ed spare masts, &c. and placed the vessel once more in the best sailing trim we could.

About 5 o'clock on the evening of the twenty-seventh, we spoke an American vessel from the Ivory coast, bound to Charleston with three hundred and fifty slaves. At that period, the captain informed us the whole coast was at war, and that it was with the greatest difficulty they could procure a cargo ; that the purchase which they had made was very small, and that almost his whole number consisted of those who had under various pretences been decoyed on board, and then confined.— This operated very powerfully upon my mind, and at once determined me not to have any even the most distant concern in so difficult, dangerous and infamous a traffic. We asked him what was his longitude, he said, by his account he was in 45 degrees, 53 minutes west longitude at 12 o'clock. This disconcerted our captain who was several degrees more to the eastward, as nearly as he could ascertain. However, he

thought it would be best to rely upon the captain who had lately left the coast, and who had experienced no bad weather to derange his reckoning.

With light pleasant winds, but in very hot weather we proceeded on our voyage, until the fifteenth of July, when we thought we saw land. Before we could ascertain the fact with any certainty another fog closed every thing from our sight, and another storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a most tremendous hurricane, completely intimidated all hands. The captain was not much afraid of the land, as he thought the vessel several degrees from the coast—but the wind blew so strong from the north-west, that we were obliged to scud with bare poles. The wind continued with more or less violence until the afternoon of the 17th when we first saw the land, the fog having considerably lessened—both the gale and the waves propelled us towards the shore, and then first we began to feel the absolute necessity of making every exertion to save the ves-

sel from being cast on a lee shore. We hoisted two or three sails close reefed, but they were rent into rags at once, and no hope remained but of drifting upon some spot where the cargo might be saved, even if the vessel were lost.

While we were in this state of torturing anxiety, almost all the hands upon deck, providing for every emergency, preparing to hoist out the long boat which ought to have been done before as we might have floated in it to land, the ship struck upon a sand bank, split her fore and aft, she being under very great head way, not less than ten miles an hour, filled her with water immediately, and drowned eleven of the hands before they could get upon deck; they having gone below to procure some necessaries to take into the boat. Some of the sailors launched into the water with any piece of spare timber they could find, and every body was so much terrified, that the only sure means of preservation were omitted, to trust to the capriciousness of the waves in a gale of wind. The captain, myself and

three others jumped into the long boat, but she soon became ungovernable, we not having strength to manage her, and before we had gone far, she upset, and left us as I expected to perish. After about half a minute, I lost sight of my companions, and never saw them afterwards. The whole of the ship's company were doubtless drowned. I had endeavoured to buffet the waves, and to preserve my life during a short space of time, when I began to think all exertions fruitless. I was upon the point of resigning all hope, when I found one of our yard-arms, to which I resolved to cling, as long as I had strength. This at last floated me to the shore, and I found by the approach of sun-set, that I must have been in the water upwards of an hour.

Behold me now in Africa, in what part I know not ; the last observation, we were in latitude 18 degrees, 47 minutes, what coast I was on I could not ascertain—all my books, all my papers, and all my property were totally destroyed. Here I began to contemplate

my miserable and forlorn condition ; I however, resolved to stay some little time where I was, as some of my ship-mates might likewise be cast on shore, or might be able to procure something from the vessel. Fatigued and hungry I could not determine upon any thing for the night—when the roaring of the wild beasts, forced me to take refuge in a tree, where I remained until daylight in the utmost torture. But the next morning I could see nothing of the vessel ; upon the beach, however, were some few articles of clothes which the waves had thrown on shore, and the box which we had taken into the long boat, containing a little brandy, tinder box, matches, flints, &c. and some meat and bread : thus I was obliged to conclude that all the ship's company as well as the vessel were totally lost.—By this misfortune I was deprived of my all, cast upon an uninhabited coast, surrounded by every species of ferocious animals, without any means of extricating myself from my difficulties, perfectly unacquainted with the lan-

guage of the country—and altogether ignorant how to reach any settlement.

After searching about for two or three days, I at length found some banana, plaintain and pomegranate trees, upon the fruit of which I fed—and this supported me during three months ; for I staid near the coast, that in case any vessel should heave in sight, I might if possible get away. As I had often heard that nothing was so effectual a security against the various beasts of prey as fire—I kept a large fire constantly burning, and the lions, and tigers have frequently approached so close to me, that I have been obliged to take a stick half burnt, and fling it as far as I could to keep them at a distance. I remained in this situation until all hope having expired, it became necessary to find my way into the country. Before I left the sea coast, I took every thing with me which I could carry, and trusting to the event, bade farewell to the Atlantic.

I continued an easterly course, as nearly as possible, but I frequently found my-

self so completely involved in the thickets, that I had to measure my way back again, and attempt some other course. After I had been thus walking amid dangers almost innumerable, I at length arrived in sight of a large river, but as I could not tell the latitude, I am totally at a loss to know its name : it was about half a mile broad, and its course as far as I could see was from north to south. I ascended an eminence to see if I could discover any marks of human residence, but could perceive no traces of any human being. Near the top of this hill was a lion's den in a very solitary spot, under an hanging precipice, but very large, and difficult to find the way to it. I had not be long on the hill, when I heard the roaring of the mounstrous animal, all the woods re-echoed the tremendous noise, upon which I hastened down by the side of the hill opposite to the den, and resolved to pursue the course of the river—as I was one day travelling on without any thought of danger, or of providing for my security, I heard a rustling in

the woods, when upon turning my head I perceived at a very small distance from me, one of the largest Tigers which I had seen. I had no fire, and the probability was that I should not have time to kindle one before he might spring upon me. I began therefore to retreat as close as possible to the river, and upon a piece of rock I heaped together a large quantity of sand and gravel—during all this time, he kept his eyes fixed upon me and made a variety of circuitous movements—but gradually came nearer and nearer. With the axe which I carried with me always, I immediately formed a rough shovel very broad at the end, and in this situation, thinking that by my falling when he sprung at me, he might jump into the water, I remained waiting for the monster. He continued to approach me, until after having apparently examined every situation, he crouched, and soon began to as I perceived to prepare for the spring—this induced me to move a little behind the heap of sand, this made the tiger restless, and af-

ter some time, he rose, and was come within a spring of me, when I rained a shower of sand and gravel upon his head, which so completely blinded him that he burst into the woods with such dismal cries and howlings that I never heard equalled. Thus a lucky thought saved me from being torn peace meal, which but for the sand and my shovel, unless he had sprung over me into the water, would inevitably have been the case in a few minutes.

I still followed the course of the river, and was one day most terribly alarmed at the sight of a cloud of dust, like that of the smoke of a large furnace: when after mounting a high tree, I perceived a drove of elephants coming down the river to drink—I counted two hundred and thirty-seven of them, and I thought that it was the finest sight which I ever beheld. They were on one side of the river, and I was on the other, so that I had a full view of the whole of them. I saw another smaller drove afterwards, swim across the river.

I had proceeded up the banks of the river without any further danger during thirty days, when it became all at once so narrow, that I thought I would swim across it. As I had not seen a single aligator in my journey, I concluded that there would be no danger from those animals, I crossed it in safety, and pursued a northerly track. I soon found, however, that this course would lead me among my fellow creatures—for after six days, I perceived traces of fires, and I saw several arrows strewed about. After about ten days more, I was suddenly surprised by a company of Moors, who examined me for some little time, and at length we met, according to my reckoning, this was the 27th day of December. I could not understand them; nor could they comprehend me. I, however, made them signs that I wished something to eat, they gave me some meat, which after so long a fasting was unspeakably grateful. That I must have been further to the northward than I expected

will appear from the dress of these people. ~

Nothing could exhibit a greater contrast than our appearance. I had nothing but a thin sailor's jacket and trowsers on with a kind of sandal on my feet, for my shoes had long been worn out. My spade served for my walking stick, at my back was slung my axe, and a bundle containing one other jacket and trowsers, tinder box, and one or two other trifles. They were dressed in a short shirt with very broad sleeves, tucked up; linen drawers about the waist, a close waistcoat fastened with loops—a scarf in which they had several instruments, knives, &c. with a short cloak edged with fringe, and a large cane hat. They were all bare legged, with a kind of half boot without any heels. These were all armed with muskets, and a sabre. The company consisted of eight men. We followed an easterly course, and after four days which was on the first of January, 1790—we arrived at the town to which these men belonged. The place in their

language, as well as I could understand, they called *Manty*. It contained about 200 houses and huts. They now treated me kindly, and I soon recovered from all my fatigue. But I was the source of perpetual curiosity among all kinds of people ; and indeed I must have made a very curious figure, having a beard nearly six months old, and besides being totally different from every human creature whom they had before seen. This pleasant kind of life soon ceased, for one of the company who had found me was my master, and he appointed me to the most severe labour. I was forced to attend upon him, and indeed to do every kind of dirty work. My labour became so disagreeable that I resolved upon flight the earliest opportunity—but while I was deliberating upon the best plan of executing my purpose, a war broke out between the people of this district, and a neighbouring tribe which completely hindered my design, as I was afraid that probably by leaving them at that time,

I should only expose myself to certain death.

After about three months an attack was made by night upon our village—and while the huts were burning, and the lamentations and slaughter were increasing, I took up a quantity of provisions, and turned my face westward, with a design if possible to reach the sea coast once more. During this route I had not only my former enemies to encounter with, but also, another still more dangerous, a prodigious quantity of snakes. Of these I saw so few before that I did not regard them—but now I was perpetually meeting them. Although they were of every size and appearance, I took particular notice but of four, and of their venomous qualities I can only say with regard to one kind. There is a black snake of a most beautiful colour—the one I saw was about three yards long, and nearly as large as the calf of my leg. Green snakes are also found here—the one which I observed could not be less than two yards long, but it was very small

in circumference, not being larger than the size of your two fingers. As I was walking one day thoughtlessly along, I saw one of these monsters which could not be less than twenty-five feet long, surrounded with a large number of toads, at least twice as big as a bull frog. I was afterwards told that the snakes and toads frequently fight until one or the other is killed. I made a point always to avoid them, because in case of a bite, as I knew of no remedy, the wound might have been mortal: but one day I was suddenly surprized to hear a hissing very near me—when I turned round to look for the cause of it, I saw a snake striped with white, black and yellow, about a yard long, but larger round than the small of the leg—rising himself from the ground, and apparently preparing to jump upon me. I perceived that although most unwillingly I must defend myself, I therefore made a blow at his head with all my force which laid him on the ground; I as soon as possible cut off his head—presently after as I was turning the

head about with the stick, the reptile bit the end of it several times—while I continued observing the monster whom I had conquered, I perceived that the end of the stick began to change *colour*. I had no idea that it could arise from the bite of the serpent—I threw it on the ground however, and the whole stick soon became discoloured—and within half an hour the *bark* came off, and the stick split into *fifty pieces* ! If the venom of this reptile could so soon destroy a stick, how speedily would it have dispatched me in inconceivable misery. After this I became more afraid of them than before, and whenever I heard a hissing always hastened from the quarter whence the noise proceeded.

I wandered through the country in this way during twenty-four days ; on the twenty-fifth day after I had left the village, I was discovered by a party of men who were totally different from all I had seen before. They were perfectly black and nearly naked. I became their prisoner, and they took me

with them. We travelled on to the southward for twenty-eight days successively, through a desert country until having passed a very high ridge of mountains, we come in sight of an extensive settlement. On the second day the whole village collected, and I was placed in the midst. A consultation took place of which I could not comprehend a syllable—after a signal was given from a man who was seated above the rest they seized me, bound my hands together with a kind of a cord made from the leaves of trees—and several of them began to make a fire upon a little hillock near the spot. I made every kind of entreaty, but no person paid any attention to my signs. The fire being made, and a tremendous fire it was, they released my arms—and I was permitted to walk about between the fire and the people. As is always the case—a number of children were playing round the fire—upon which seeing an opportunity, I pushed several of the children in a heap close to the fire ; and immediately ran through

that part of the people who were engaged in protecting their children from the flames. I did not know what way to steer ; but after running about half an hour, I found myself upon the banks of a wide stream of water—not knowing what to do, I remained pausing, when the cry of the people in search of me forced me to take to the river. At a little distance, I discovered a bed of a sort of rushes, thither I hastened to hide myself—and lay hid during three hours—finding all attempts to overtake me fruitless they then returned.

I continued to walk up the banks of the river for some time, until I thought it best to run the risk of crossing it—which I did just before sun set, but as I had nearly perfected my safety as I thought, I perceived at a distance a huge alligator making towards me—but I reached the shore before the monster could overtake me. In this solitary, helpless condition, I passed the night in the top of a tree, with the music of lions, and tigers around me. When

the morning came, I determined to fly as far as I could from these cannibals, but I had not gone on above two hours when I was met by a party of these same villagers, and after about four hours walk, led back to the very same place from which I had the day before run away. It was speedily known that I was brought back ; when a new assembly was called, and another fire made. They, however, did not bind my hands ; and they had a large hollow scoop which served for a shovel placed near me ; while the whole party were deliberating, and seemed not to be attending to me I took up the shovel, and hastening to the fire, began to scatter the burning coals and sticks among them. The sight of this new mode of defending myself, with the shrieks of the women and children put the whole body in a consternation. While some were running away, and all were in confusion, four or five of them rushed towards me. But I had prepared myself for them, and when they came within a small distance, I strewed such a quan-

tity of fire over them that they returned back to the people who had left the place. Seeing nobody very near to me, I seized two large sticks of fire, and buried myself in the woods. During twenty-seven days, I continued upon a southern and western course : on that day I arrived upon the banks of a small river, the sand of which appeared to be mixed with particles of gold. This induced me to make a very diligent search for that metal—after several days continuance near that spot, I followed the course of the river, having tied my gold dust up in a kind of bag ; and on the 26th day of August, 1790, I once more discovered the Atlantic Ocean. From this time I never lost sight of it a day—I travelled a considerable distance along the coast, but my wishes and expectations were not realized. I hoped to see a vessel, which might relieve me from such a miserable condition. I was now nearly naked, without clothes or the means of getting any—and in a most helpless state. On the morning of the second of October, as I was walking as

usual disconsolate and forlorn, I thought I saw a vessel upon the water, which seemed to be bearing down towards the shore. In the course of about three hours, I perceived that they were looking at me, upon which I ran up and down the coast waving my hat, and a great bush of wood. When they came within about two miles of the shore, I perceived to my great joy that they were lowering the jolly boat—which at last came where I was, and carried me on board. The joy which I felt in being once more taken from this desert was inexpressible, and only equalled by the astonishment of the captain and his crew when I related my adventures. Having apprized him of the situation of the interior of the country, and that there could be no expectation at present of procuring any gold; as he was completely loaded with furs from the N. W. Coast, and hides and tallow from the Brazils; he determined to steer on to New-York; at which port we arrived without meeting with any occurrence of note on the 25th day of Jan-

uary, 1791. I here made an immediate sale of my gold, which procured me five hundred dollars. Thus after nineteen years labour and hardships, I had to begin the world again.

The following brief account of the people in the two villages in which I staid, will be acceptable.

The Moors possess a very large tract of country, and those who live where I was carried, are not esteemed by those who inhabit the Barbary coast: as they are principally fugitives from the north, and live under their own chieftains: they are perpetually wandering and roaming about, amid, and in search of plunder. These people are very fond of liberty, but not being in unity among themselves, they are exposed to incessant depredations from their enemies. They are a very slothful race, and pay very little attention to agriculture. Their religious sentiments are a medley of Mohammedanism, and Paganism: to which is added, a very high degree of superstition.

The males are almost all of them circumcised, which ceremony is generally performed at the full of the moon. Although the day of rest is on Friday, yet that being the principal market day, it is not commenced until sun-set. The priests are poor, not being allowed to possess any personal or landed property, and maintained by contributions; or like the Roman catholic medicants, by strolling from one district to another, and employed in prophecy, interpreting dreams, prodigies, &c. One of their maxims is, that whoever beats a child forfeits its love; upon this principle neither the parents nor the priests ever correct a child, but always devolve this task upon the oldest resident in the family, an attachment to whom is considered of no importance. Another curious circumstance is connected with this idea: the aged persons have to watch the children—but this office being irksome to hoary years, the youth from a want of attention, and correction, imbibe all those vicious habits which when they arrive at manhood are so ge-

nerally exhibited by them. And the universal disposition to plunder may probably be imputed to the current opinion that not any propensity in the child, but the agency of an evil spirit propels him to commit theft.

Hospitality is not so general in this part of the continent of Africa, as travellers represent it to be in some other countries. Strangers if caught with any thing valuable, must submit to be plundered ; but poor, distressed persons are generally well treated, if they are not guilty of any thing offensive—The oldest people are judges in all cases, and when any matter considered to be of great importance comes before them, others are requested to attend from the neighbouring country to give their opinions in the decision of the case.

Near the residence of these elders, they have commonly two huts, appropriated for strangers—one for themselves, and the other for their beasts—all the inhabitants furnish a proportion of the stock set apart for the use of

travellers—which stock of meal, milk, flesh, millet, and such other articles as the people may have, is placed under the care and in the keeping of one of the elders to dispose of according to his judgment—and a traveller's necessities.

In some places the office of judge is executed by one person only, to whom when this is the case, travellers are first conducted ; and after explaining his business, and the object of his journey, if the judge is satisfied with his account, he may stay twenty-four hours, but no longer, except in cases of sickness, and even in that situation, as well as when a traveller is poor, or the judge is not so pleased with him, they are passed on by a guide to the next settlement, after a very short stay. As it is soon discovered if a traveller have money, he is given to understand, that a present is expected, which always insures him comfortable entertainment, and expressions of amity. And it is not a little remarkable that notwithstanding their disposition to rob of every person—yet

if a traveller confides to the safe keeping of the judge or to any other elder the property he may have with him—he is sure of having it returned without any diminution, and with the greatest fidelity.

The chief engagements of the men, are to buy, steal, and bring home provisions, and other articles ; while the women milk and fodder the cattle, drive them to their pasture, and in general perform every duty connected with domestic affairs. Their daily occupations commence at sunrise, and are concluded at sun set—after which they have their principal meal as then all the people are together.

The people make a most wretched appearance ; they wear cloak long or short and with a broad or narrow border as they can afford them. Turbans are used for the head, and a kind of sandals for the feet. There is very little difference in the dress of the sexes, except about the head, which the women decorate as they think in every

fantastical shape, and some of them curl their hair.

Their mode of life is very disagreeable to an European ; for the two sexes are almost always kept apart, and except on some very important occasion are never admitted even to hear any of the trials. When they have any public amusements such as dancing, &c. they generally put off the beginning of them until the close of the day—because the women dare not appear until after sun-set—and this festivity is only allowed to unmarried girls, as no married woman is permitted to partake of these entertainments.

Like all other countries where the principles of Mohammed in any measure prevail—the women are considered and treated almost like slaves. They are not honoured with liberty to eat with their husbands, and are even regarded as inferior to their own children. A plurality of wives is allowed, and the number of them is not limited—yet while the men may keep a seraglio of women as long as they are willing

and able to maintain them—they punish adultery on the part of the female with immediate death. A divorce is not permitted except in case of barrenness ; but if a woman is dismissed by her husband, he must return her all she brought into the hut when he first took her, and this gives her a right to marry again as soon as she pleases.

The actions with respect to the disposal of the property of the dead are very simple and uniform. The sons inherit the property of the father in equal proportions, as do the daughters, that of their mothers. All the man's property goes, if he has no sons, to the nearest male relation ; and the woman's property, if they have no daughters, to the next female relative : but if both father and mother die, the property and the children, go to the nearest relations—and in default of kindred, to the elders or judge of the district.

Their principal riches consist of a few goats, sheep, cows and horses ; and they are so esteemed that one of them is never slaughtered except at the cele-

bration of a victory, a wedding, a circumcision, or some event of similar importance. But if any of the three former die naturally, they eat them. Of so great value are the few fruits both of the earth and of the trees, that the whole of which is collected, either by their little labour, or which grows spontaneously, or by theft, is deposited in one common stock under the care and distribution of the judge or elders—who supplies the wants of all those who have contributed to it—but delivers nothing to any others, except those who are sick and children : if at the end of the spring—any quantity remains, it is divided in due proportions between those who originally collected it.

The women at the time of lying in, are always confined to one particular hut, for four weeks ; and during this time, she must not appear in public, nor receive any visits, except from the female who attends her. When this term is expired, she is conducted to the bath, accompanied by her acquaintances—

and afterwards a feast is given as a manifestation of joy for her recovery.

The funerals of these Moors are solemnized with much ceremony. A neighbouring hill is the usual place of interment : when all the preparations have been made, and the time appointed is arrived, the corpse is taken from the hut, and carried to the burial spot ; the priest and the nearest relations precede the deceased, and those of the inhabitants who join in the procession following ; after the corpse is deposited in the earth, the company commence a most hideous and violent scream ; the object of this yelling and noise is according to their ideas to put to flight the evil spirits who they suppose would otherwise disturb the quiet of the dead. Before the little mound is raised upon the grave, the relations make a fire close by—after which the priest, if there be any present, if not, one of the old men, with several ceremonies distributes a piece of the root of the palm-tree to each of the persons assembled—who throw this root into the fire, and during

the time of its burning to ashes, the most profound silence is maintained. When the whole is consumed—they collect the ashes, and strew them on the face of the deceased then lying in the grave; immediately as the ashes are thrown in, the same kind of lamentation takes place, as before, and this noise is continued until the grave is filled and a hillock raised to mark where the body was interred. The company then return home, only changing the order—for the persons who were not related to the deceased walk first, the relatives next, and the priest is the last in the procession.

Adventures of James Sharan.

CONTINUED.

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NOTWITHSTANDING all the difficulties which I had so lately experienced, and although the sum of money which I possessed would have enabled me to begin some business in a small way—my mode of life had so completely unhinged me from all pursuits on shore, that I resolved to take the earliest opportunity of embarking for some country which I had not yet visited.—At that time a vessel was almost ready to sail up the Mediterranean. I procured a passage in her, and on the 24th of February, 1791, left New-York. Our passage was very pleasant—and we met with no unfavourable occurrence, until the 2nd of May; when a violent gale of wind, which blew four days and nights arising—we were so far driven

from our course, and in such a shattered condition, that the captain resolved to make the bay of Aboukir if possible, which we fortunately entered on the 10th of May. As Egypt opened a new scene to me, I determined at all events to go as far as Cario. Having therefore taken out my property from the vessel, I entered Alexandria, and communicated my situation and wishes to a French merchant who could speak English : he very politely offered me every assistance, and although he enumerated the difficulties I must meet with, nothing could dissuade me from the excursion, especially as he promised to find me a trusty companion.

Alexandria which was formerly the second city of the world is now almost a heap of rubbish—and exhibits few marks of its ancient splendour. Pompey's pillar and two obelisks covered with hieroglyphics, are the only remains of its pristine splendour : for the famous tower of Pharos, is now turned into a castle. The town exhibits a very curious appearance, on account of

the great diversity in the people and their manners—but there is at present very little commerce or business, and Alexandria is apparently dwindling.

We sailed up the Nile, and after a very pleasant and very gratifying journey to me, as the whole scenery was perfectly novel—we came in view of the Pyramids ; and shortly after of the tops of the mosques of Cairo. This sight astonished me, the size of those immense masses of building excited ideas and emotions which are altogether indiscrivable. The city is divided into three parts, Old Cairo, New Cairo, and Bulac : and it is computed to contain 300,000 inhabitants. There are several gates to the new part of the city. It makes a curious impression upon the mind of an European—because the streets are very narrow, and the houses present only a dead wall to the street. There are no less than 300 mosques ; with very lofty towers, which form a striking contrast with the otherwise dead appearance of the city. Although there is a great degree of elegance in

some of the higher orders of people ; the lower classes are disgustingly filthy, which their colour renders more unpleasant.

As it was not my object to stay long in Egypt, I quickly made arrangements to visit the Pyramids. These astonishing piles are built on a rocky bottom at the foot of some very high mountains. Although numberless conjectures have been offered with regard to the time and the object of erecting them, nothing certain is known, and it is probable never will be. Many persons have supposed that they were designed for tombs ; but into two of them there is no entrance : therefore, that idea is groundless, unless we admit that the way into them was originally so hidden, on purpose to render it not discoverable in future ages. There are many of these buildings scattered in various parts of the desert : but those which demand most notice are within about four hours ride of Cairo.

Eleven of these edifices are in this neighbourhood : but four of them only

are pointed out as worthy the attention of the traveller. The two largest pyramids are upwards of five hundred feet in perpendicular height. The plain on which they stand is a continued rock, covered with a floating sand, mixed with a great variety of shells, and petrified oysters innumerable. Only one of these two pyramids is open for inspection ; that which stands most to the northward. You enter into this building on the north side—after which you clamber up into a large kind of vault where there is a tomb. The outside of the pyramid is built of immense stones of a square form, equal in size, but the mode by which they are cemented together is not visible.

The opening into this pyramid conducts you into five different passages in succession, and though they run in every direction up, down, and straight, yet they all run to the southern part of the building, and terminate in two chambers, one above the other, in the centre of the pyramid. The tomb just mentioned is in the upper room ; which

is of a granite, and if you strike it with any metal, it sounds like the ringing of a bell.

You ascend to the top on the outside by steps, which are exactly the height of the stones: at the top is a little square flat, from which it is supposed the old Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations. This pyramid stands upon rather more than eleven acres of ground.

One of the smaller pyramids, which is but about one hundred and fifty-feet high, is built quite different from all the rest—being formed of bricks of the most uncommon and enormous dimensions—and it is generally thought, that this was the work of the Israelites when they were in bondage in Egypt.

During one of my excursions on the banks of the Nile, I saw the catacomb of which the following remarkable story is related.

Aaron Hill, when in Egypt had the curiosity to examine this catacomb; he was accompanied in his expedition by two gentlemen, and conducted by

a guide, one of the natives of the country ; they at length arrived at the spot, and without taking any notice of some fellows who were sauntering about the place, they descended, by ropes into the vault ; no sooner were they let down than they were presented with a spectacle which struck them with horror : two gentlemen, apparently starved to death, lay before them ; one of these unhappy victims had a tablet in his hand, on which was written, in very pathetic language, the story of their lamentable fate. It seems that they were brothers of rank and family in Venice, and having, in the course of their travels, entrusted themselves with one of the natives, for the purpose of visiting the catacomb, the perfidious villain had left them to perish. The danger to which Mr. Hill and his friends were exposed, instantly alarmed them ; they had scarcely read the tale, when looking up, they beheld their inhuman guide, assisted by two others whom they had seen near the spot, closing the entrance into the vault ; they were now

reduced to the utmost distress ; however, they drew their swords, and were determined to make some desperate effort, to rescue themselves from a scene so truly dreadful ; with this resolution, they were grasping about at random in the dark, when they were startled at the groans of some one seemingly in the agonies of death ; they attended to the dismal sound, and at length by the glimmering light from the top of the catacomb, they saw a man just murdered, and little beyond they discovered his inhuman murderers flying with the utmost precipitation ; they pursued them immediately, and though they were not able to come up with them, they had the good fortune to reach the opening through which these wretches escaped out of the cavern, before they had time to roll the stone on the top of it and thus Mr. Hill and his friends were, by this distressing providence ; the murder of one of our fellow creatures, saved from the most awful calamity, interment while they were alive, and consequently starvation and death.

While I was preparing for my departure from Cairo, I heard that a ship had arrived at Rosetta, and as I was anxious to leave the country—I immediately hastened to Alexandria—this was at the time of the overflowing of the Nile ; at this time all the towns and villages were surrounded with water—hence those places looked almost like floating islands, and as there is no travelling during the inundation but by water : the whole country appeared covered with boats.

After having finished my business with my friend the Frank—I departed for Rosetta, and was very much pleased with the neatness of the town, and the charming luxuriant gardens and fields around it. I found at the mouth of the Nile a vessel bound for Canton, and not knowing when another occasion might offer, I embarked, and the vessel lost sight of the Egyptian coast on the 16th of July, 1791.

On the sixth of August, we were nearly shipwrecked, by one of those direful squalls which at this season of

the year are so often fatal to vessels in the Mediterranean. Excepting this narrow escape from being foundered; we met with no other accident during the passage. On the 26th of November, we made the Table Mountain, and on the following day anchored in the harbour of the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE Cape of Good Hope is very rocky, and the most southerly point of the continent of Africa. Cape Town is about thirty miles north of this point; it is neat, well built, in the midst of a desert, and surrounded with the most black and dreary mountains. The various buildings erected for the service of the Dutch East India Company are situated near the water, and behind them upon a regular but gentle ascent are all the private houses, which are mostly built of stone : these stones are cemented by a strong glutinous earth, which serves for that purpose much better than mortar, and the houses are generally whitewashed and plaistered.

The hospital is a spacious building, situated close to the company's garden, and both honours and adorns the town. To this garden the sick who are recovering have free access ; and here every thing contributes to health : they enjoy the purest and most whole some

air ; their smell is regaled with aromatic shrubs, and the most odorifous plants and flowers—their taste is gratified with the most delicious fruits from a very large number of trees, as the use of the whole is freely admitted.

Cape Town is pleasantly situated at the head of Table Bay ; and consists of about 1000 houses, which are built with regularity, in straight and parallel streets exactly like the the city of Philadelphia. Most of the streets are open and airy, but rough, uneven, and not paved ; with canals of water running through them ; both sides of which are planted with oaks. There are also several squares. The barracks, which can accommodate four thousand troops occupy one side of the largest square.—In the castle are deposited all the public magazines of ammunition and military stores ; and almost all the officers of the government are also kept within it.

A Lutheran, and a Calvinist church ; a guard house, in which the police officers of the town assemble ; a large e-

difice in which the slaves are lodged ; and the court house are the only principal buildings. The whole population may amount to five thousand five hundred resident white people—the military, and about ten thousand slaves.

Adventures of James Sharan,

CONTINUED.

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WE remained at the Cape but ten days, and having laid in a fresh stock of provisions and water, we took our departure for Canton. At this port without any unpleasant accident we arrived, on the 5th day of March, 1792. There I was completely astonished—the hurry of business, the beauty as well as the novelty of the scene delighted me beyond all description—and the great variety in the appearance and manners of the people from different nations who are all assembled in one vast crowd outside of the walls of the city, excites a very peculiar but agreeable emotion. I had not been many days in Canton before I determined, having disposed of my money in the purchase of nankins, to visit Macao—

the Portuguese settlement at the southern extremity of an island of the same name at the mouth of the river Tae.

This island is separated from the continent only by an extensive and large river—and the town is connected with the island solely by a long neck of land not exceeding a hundred yards across. Upon this narrow strip of land a wall of oyster shells is erected—upon which the Chinese have a guard house and a small body of soldiers. The whole population of the settlement cannot exceed eleven thousand, of whom more than one half appear to be Chinese.—The whole of the district allotted to the Portuguese is flat, and the soil is light and sandy. The government is administered by a military governor, the bishop, judge, and a few of the principal inhabitants. There are thirteen churches, three monastries, and one convent. The senate house is built of granite, two stories high, and upon the columns which support the roof are a variety of Chinese characters.

In the middle of the harbour is a small island, on which were constructed a church, college and observatory, formerly belonging to the Jesuits. The whole of the settlement is highly curious, and affords much entertainment to the inquisitive traveller.

After having remained at Macoa a few days, I returned to Canton, and became acquainted with a merchant who had for a series of years resided there.—He introduced me to several Chinese traders, and was so good as to inform me the subjects of their conversation. His details of the policy of the Chinese government, and the numberless curiosities which these merchants had seen in their various travels to Peking, and especially the description of the great wall excited my attention, and after revolving the subject in my mind, I resolved to penetrate through the country, and endeavour from observation to know something of an empire, which had never yet been accurately described. I communicated this determination to my friend Trolazo the merchant,

who advised me by all means to desist from my project, and pointed out to me the certainty of death, or at all events that I should be immediately sent back to Canton. I refused to listen to any of his persuasions—and assured him that nothing could alter my purpose, if any means to effect it could be devised.

I deposited all my nankins and china ware in the hands of my friend, and waited the result of an interview which he expected with his Chinese friends. He informed them of my views; they dissuaded me from it; but finding all attempts ineffectual they agreed upon his persuasions, to run the risk, and to endeavour to contrive some plan, by which my wishes might be gratified.—Accordingly a few days after I was requested to visit the merchant, who informed me that a party of Canton traders were about to visit Nankin and Peking, and had agreed to take me with them; but that I must be dressed in the Chinese fashion, my face coloured to deceive the officers, and above all that I

should never speak to any person, but always appear to be dumb—with these conditions I promised most faithfully to comply—and being as perfectly disfigured as it was possible for man to be, I entered within the walls of Canton on the thirtieth day of March, 1792.

CANTON.

THIS city and its suburbs are almost wholly built on the Pekiang river. The different European factories are without the walls and exhibit a very striking contrast to the Chinese town. It consists of three towns divided by high walls. Temples, palaces, &c. are very numerous. The streets are long and straight, paved with stones, and adorned with lofty arches, which are upon triumphal occasions, decorated in the highest style of Chinese magnificence. The houses are very neat, but they are not raised above one story, and have no windows to look into the street. Canton cannot contain less than one million of inhabitants, including those who reside on the barks, which are always sailing upon the river : and these are so arranged as to form a kind of floating town. In each of these a family resides, who have no other dwelling : and this is not only the case with those whose sole occupation is to catch

fish, but with those whose avocations are the cultivation of rice, or employment in the manufactories. As the time which was appointed for the commencement of the journey was very near, and as my situation was very peculiar, I was never out of the house, until the morning we left the city.

It however, happened very fortunately that a person joined the company who understood a little English, and who of course knowing his own situation was bound to protect me. I passed through the gates of the city as dumb and deaf, and found myself at length comparatively free, but I was obliged to be upon a constant guard never to speak except when this Chinese who spoke English and myself were alone.

Adventures of James Sharan.

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IT would be impossible to say how much I was gratified as we proceeded on our journey. Having been a sort of prisoner in Canton, I felt a degree of liberty—but I was given to understand that the same seclusion would be indisputably requisite in every city or port at which we might arrive.

Outside of this town to the northward, is a large plain, extending as far as the eye can reach : intersected by large canals for navigation, and smaller streams for diffusing water through the cultivated lands—the whole exhibiting the utmost fertility, and an immense population.

The principal object of attention in this part of the country is the cultiva-

tion of rice ; but a number of large groves of mulberry trees very much enlivened the scene. It is, however, impossible to convey a clear and accurate idea of the effect which the sight of the river produces. The surface of the water for two miles from Canton was literally covered with boats and rafts, the latter eighty and ninety feet long, and fifty and sixty broad—have masts raised and cabins erected upon them. Here the inhabitants also grow vegetables, rear the common domestic animals, and cure the fish which they catch. From some of the largest which were nearly covered with cabins, the children flew out as thick almost as bees rushing from a hive.

All the plains as we passed along were sown with rice and tobacco, and the hilly grounds were planted principally with cotton. After a journey of several days we entered the city of Chu-chu. The appearance of this city was exactly similar to that of Canton within the walls—the suburbs are very pleasant and romantic—being diversifi-

ed with hill and dale and water—for this city stands at the uniting of two large streams. Here young and healthy dressed women manage the boats which convey passengers and goods from one part of the city to another. We next arrived at Nanshu—a large town near the borders of the province of Canton—at which I was told that I must expect to undergo a very severe scrutiny, and previous to my arrival I received every instruction necessary to enable me to act my part. I was, however, very pleasantly disappointed, for after some questions and answers between the officers and the merchants, we were permitted to pass. The old passport which we brought from Canton was retained—and a new one given to us.

After we had left Nanshu, we saw some horses—but they were very small though strong and fleet; well shaped, with limbs not larger than those of a full grown deer. During this journey we saw an immense number of towns and villages—but we always avoided

passing through them if possible, except at night when we were obliged to rest. We ascended a very high mountain upon which was a military post, who examined our pass, and permitted us to proceed. From this point we could see over an immense tract of country—the fields were filled with plenty, and the whole scene was highly exhilarating. The large city of Nangan appeared like a flat piece of tiling—and the river running by it, which reflected the rays of the sun, produced a beautiful and agreeable effect.

We staid in this city some days—and here I had a greater opportunity of knowing some of the customs of the Chinese than in any other part of the country which I afterwards visited—because as we were travelling along, very little room for acquiring information could be obtained, and in the cities I was so much confined for fear of the prying eyes of the officers, that I could not investigate as I wished the innumerable curiosities which this interesting country presented to my view.

NANGAN.

THE city of Nangan as to its eastward appearance is very similar to Canton. The streets are straight, and paved—and the houses built exactly alike. Here I saw the infliction of punishment of the *Icha*, which is only used for petty offences. Through a large piece of wood the size and weight of which are determined by the degree of criminality in the offender, a hole is made for the neck, and two others for the hands. It thus becomes a lasting kind of pillory with which the criminal is suffered to walk about : and he is obliged to carry it during a certain space of time, which also is proportioned to his alledged misconduct.

In the neighbourhood of this city, wheat and sugar were both cultivated ; and what appeared not a little curious, the women who in Canton and other places had remarkably small feet, which is well known to be one of the most desirable female recommendations in

China, here seemed not to be influenced by that prejudice, for their feet did not appear compressed, and they were in comparison with the other women whom I had hitherto seen, strong and laborious. It is not uncommon for the farmers here, the soil being loose and light, to yoke his wife in the plough, to guide it with one hand, and to sow his seed with the other. The married women here have all their hair tied in a bunch upon the crown of the head, while those who are single leave the hair hanging over their forehead.

The women in China not only take care of the domestic concerns, but are engaged in many branches of external business. They rear the silk worms, and altogether manufacture the cotton clothes which are generally used by both sexes throughout the empire. Although the women are thus most useful and valuable, their husbands exercise great authority over them, and rule with great tyranny : and as the families extending to several branches with all the existing generations reside together,

the patriarchal authority which is universal is necessary.

In their funerals the Chinese are precisely opposite to the Americans. A number of young men dressed perfectly in white conveying small flags of different coloured silks, precede the corpse which is placed in a square case, under a covering, painted with colours that appear to us to be the most pleasing, and agreeable.

The streets of the cities are not only crowded with those who are engaged in the different kinds of business, but filled with auctioneers, fortune tellers, and orators who repeat amusing stories for the sake of getting money.

Marriages in China are consummated at a very early age : the principal reason for this, as there is such a superabundance of population, seems to be, that as the children, especially the males are bound to maintain their parents, it is necessary to have the help of the female, who as before remarked, contributes very largely by her labour to this object. But this circumstance has

produced a very great evil—that of exposing the young children as soon as they are born, especially the females, to perish on the high roads, or of drowning them in the adjacent rivers. To obviate the terrible effects of this disposition—the government have always in their employ, a number of persons whose duty it is perpetually to search for these objects who are thus sacrificed to dire necessity, that if living they may be nourished and bred up, and if found dead, that they may be decently interred.

It is very common in passing along the road, and through the villages, which are as large as our cities, to see women spinning cotton at the doors of the houses. These females as well as those who were employed in the fields, can hardly be distinguished from the men by any delicacy, either of complexion, features or manners. They may be considered as almost opposite to any thing elegant or beautiful. They have large round heads, and of a low stature. Their loose dress perfectly concealed

their shape, for from the waist to the ankle they wear a pair of enormous trousers, and the foot and ankle are covered with uncouth bandages. Their complexions are dark, and their features appear very hard and coarse, and this is easily accounted for—because when any girls manifest any degree of beauty or elegance of shape, they are sold by their parents to the richer classes for their convenience, or pleasure. Hence few of any personal recommendations are found in the lower orders of life.

The Chinese of both sexes have small eyes, the men are known by blunt noses with a twist upwards at the end, their cheek bones high, their lips very large, and their usual complexions of a dark dirty colour. The hair is black throughout the whole country, very thick, and almost as strong as that of a horse.—They permit their whiskers to grow, and the beard is not cut just at the point of the chin.

Fashion cannot alter the dress in China—it has always been the same

except in decorating the head. Over a close linen dress, the women wear a large waistcoat and trowsers, lined according to the nature of the weather. A long robe covers the whole—and as almost every part of the dress is of a different colour, it appears very curious. The women pride themselves in their thin, and small size—but the men are judged most handsome when they are most fat and corpulent.

Here we saw a large squadron of cavalry. The men were Tartars.—They had very large bows, and their arrows were pointed with steel. They wore a helmet of iron, ornamented with a red string. Round the neck they had a large stuffed piece of red cloth, covered with iron, which completely buried the chin, and lower part of the face. The body is clothed with two pieces of the same kind of cloth stuffed, and also cased with iron: one of these only reach down to the waist, the other below the knees. The helmets of the officers were highly polished and adorned with a sort of gold medals.

Some other troops were dressed in a cap, nearly covering the whole face, with the representation of a tiger on the top of the head: a yellow cloth striped with brown, fitted close to the body, with a hideous shield made from the bamboo or rattan.

After a stay of some days we departed from Nangan, and continued our journey to the northward.

Adventures of James Sharan.

CONTINUED.

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NOT long after we left Nangan, we saw the tea-tree. It is bushy like a rose tree, and its flowers something like that flower. It undergoes a variety of dryings and operations before it is used. In this district also, is to be found the tallow-tree, from which a substance is produced with which the inhabitants make some of their candles.

We arrived at Hanchu after a very pleasant journey, an immensely large city, full of business ; but there is nothing beautiful in its appearance, for the houses are low, never higher than two stories, and the streets narrow. Hanchu, however, is one of the largest towns that I saw in the empire, as populous as Pekin, and around it is a most beautiful country, and a variety of very interesting objects, worthy the attention of the inquisitive.

At a little distance from the city to the west, is a lake called Si-hu; shallow, with clear water, a gravel bottom, and full of fish. It is about eleven miles round, and all sides except that towards the city is circumscribed by high hills. There are a great variety of houses and gardens which belong to the Mandarines, and a palace for the emperor. Temples, monastries, pagodas, and bridges thrown over the water falls which are situated in the side of the hills, render this a most enchanting situation. At the end of a point of one of the hills which runs close to the shores of the lake, was the temple of Le-fung-te. The top was destroyed, but four stories remained. Several kinds of grass, and shrubs were growing upon it; and it is supposed to be twenty-five hundred years old.

Round the temple, and in other places is a great number of tombs painted blue, with white pillars in front, just like small cottages, about seven feet high and running like streets. Among these tombs are every where planted the cy-

press, and a tree like the weeping willow. To this place the people of Hanchu resort by night with torches, strew flowers, burn perfumes, and adorn the tombs of their friends with various coloured slips of papers, to shew their affection and remembrance.

From Hanchu we travelled on, and passed through several very large cities, Kigan, Norcan, Vrichau, and after a long journey we arrived at Suchu.—This is a very large and populous city, and the houses are much better, and more expensively built than in other places through which we had passed—We made no stay here, but proceeded without delay to Nankin. This was formerly the capital of China, and it still ranks the largest city in the empire. It manifests much of its former dignity, but the palace is totally destroyed, and many of the temples, and other ancient edifices are in perfect ruins. A very considerable part of the city is uninhabited—but the remainder is much like the other cities—narrow, paved streets, and filled with people. Except a few

temples, and a famous tower built entirely of China procelain, which is two hundred feet high—the public buildings are vastly inferior to what might be expected from a city which was once the metropolis of this immense empire. The garrison contains about fifty thousand troops, and the whole number of people are not above one million—but formerly it is said they amounted to five times that number.

In this country there is no division of weeks—and they have no such day as our Sunday—but the temples are always open—and I could not perceive any difference in the superiority of the religious sects, all being alike tolerated by the government.

From this city, we took a circuitous route, and avoiding as many of the large towns as possible, travelled through a considerable tract of country until we arrived at Caisan. It is to be noticed, that there is a very great similarity both in the appearance of the people, and of the cities, as well as the occu-

pations of the inhabitants throughout this large empire.

We next reached Tayinsin, and after several days journey came in sight of that wonder of art, the great wall of *China*.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

THIS proof of the ability of man to overcome apparently innumerable difficulties, excites, when you approach it sufficiently near to perceive that it is the barrier between China and Tartary, and to distinguish the towers which are erected upon it, emotions incomprehensible by those who have never beheld it. It is represented by the Chinese to extend at least fifteen hundred miles in length, though where the mountains are impassible, it is not so perfect as upon more level, and more exposed ground. This wall exceeds in solidity and duration, every other building of the same kind of which we read in the records of history : it stands unrivalled for the extent of country through which it is carried, the bulk of materials used to construct it, and the labour requisite to be engaged, for in some places it passes over the tops of mountains more than a mile high : and in the principal parts of it, seems to have been built

with so much strength, art, and care, that it probably will continue to stand nearly as long as the mountains and rocks upon which it is erected, having already existed upwards of two thousand years.

The thickness of the foundation which is of stone, has been measured, and amounts to twenty-five feet—and the wall cannot be less than from forty to fifty feet in height. Towers built of brick in which the guards are stationed, are raised upon the wall at a distance of not more than one hundred yards from each other, but those which are situated at the gates, are much larger and stronger than the others. But since the Tartar dynasty has been permanently fixed upon the Chinese throne, the wall though still considered as the boundary between the two nations, is dwindled into a mere line of military posts.

Adventures of James Sharan.

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WE travelled several days near the great wall, and at length diverged from it towards Peking, in which city we arrived in the evening: the suburbs stretch to a very considerable distance, and manifest every appearance of business and an immense population. I was not out of the house during my stay in this city; for, on the third day we took our departure from it, and as I learnt were going back to Canton as quickly as possible.

We made no delay, our journey was performed with great rapidity, and after a journey of forty days, in which every thing around me, the expedition which we used, the silence of my companions, and the constant avoiding of every large city, impressed me with ve-

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ry unpleasant sensations, we arrived in Canton ; and without any rest in that city, a new passport was procured and the merchant with whom I was first acquainted, accompanied me to my friend's house without the walls.

Nothing could exceed my astonishment, when I learnt, that notwithstanding all my disguise and impenetrable silence, I was suspected ; and that on our arrival at Peking, such strong suspicions arose, that it was with the greatest difficulty we escaped—that in consequence of their fears, the whole of the party had determined to return if possible without even performing their business ; but they had arranged their affairs satisfactorily, and immediately returned with as much expedition, and as obscurely as possible, that they might not be discovered. I then found that no stranger was permitted to enter China, except upon special occasions, and by permission, and that the persons who introduced a foreigner, were liable to the punishment of death.

Of this fact, a remarkable circumstance was told, that an English resident in the factory without the walls, after a long acquaintance with the manners, language, &c. of the Chinese, had persuaded a party of merchants, to permit him to accompany them to Peking; that he passed so complete was his pronounciation and manners for a Chinese until he entered Peking. That the third night after their arrival, the whole of the party with whom he travelled, were taken from the house, and that upon his waking next morning he saw the whole of them hanging before his window. Terrified at the sight, he dressed himself—but upon opening the chamber door, he was told by a guard who had been stationed to watch him, without his knowledge, that he must accompany them, and at the door he found a kind of carriage without any aperture but at the top—which admitted both light and air—and in that conveyance without being permitted to leave it, he was conducted most expeditiously to Canton.

And it was added that no person could possibly draw from him after he was discharged without the walls, a syllable with regard to what he had seen in the interior of the country.

Under all these circumstances I thought it would be but to seize the first opportunity to depart—having therefore prepared for sailing, I took my passage on board a ship bound for Copenhagen; the only vessel immediately ready to depart, and the rather as she was to call at Batavia and St. Helena.

We left Canton on the twentieth of August, and without any extraordinary occurrence, anchored in Batavia Road after a pleasant passage on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1792.

BATAVIA.

BATAVIA is a very large and handsome city, and it is supposed contains one hundred thousand persons; besides a very great number of Javanese settled in the suburbs. On each side of the streets evergreens are planted, and canals of water run through the whole city. Although every plan has been adopted, which the ingenuity of the Dutch can devise, this city still remains probably the most unhealthy spot in the known world.

The appearance of every thing about Batavia, is to an American perfectly novel. The birds in the houses are the crown bird, and some cassowarys—and the gardens are filled with jessamine, of which hedges are formed.

Notwithstanding the swamps, the unhealthiness of the district, and the natural barrenness of the city and its vicinity; the Dutch have rendered this

tract most luxuriantly beautiful throughout all the neighbourhood—the eyes is delighted with the most magnificent houses and gardens. The avenues are gay in the extreme, and the canals, bridges and pleasure boats render this a most charming and picturesque scene.

The Javanese generally abstain from all spirits, and live mostly upon vegetables. Their favourite colour is black, and they dye all their teeth with it except the two front teeth, which are covered with gold leaf.

The castle which defends the harbour, is built of rock ; with a brick fortification, impregnable to cannon ball—many of the buildings in the town are constructed of a material very much like the running of a volcano—this is brought from the middle of the island. There is no stone of any kind within a great many miles of the city.

Batavia contains a great variety of population ; the Europeans form comparatively but a small proportion.—Great numbers of Chinese are found here who are principally of the lower

class in their own country—but who by their industry here, become very respectable. The Dutch soon acquire splendid fortunes, but indolence and luxury, to which they soon resign themselves, frequently shorten their lives or so much debilitate them, that they derive no comfort from all their wealth.

The people breakfast at a very early hour, soon after sunrise, and the table is covered exactly after the American manner. The breakfast being concluded, wine, spirits, and porter, are laid in the porch with pipes and tobacco, and in this manner many persons pass away the whole of the morning. About one o'clock, dinner is ready—after which coffee is immediately served up, and they retire to bed until the evening.

The Chinese funerals in this city are deserving of notice. When a Chinese of any property dies, the body is washed, perfumed, and clothed in the best dress, The corpse being then seated in a chair, all the relations weep before it prostrate on the ground. After three

days, it is placed in the coffin, in the best room, which is decorated with white linen. In the middle of the chamber, an altar is erected, upon which his portrait, and a pot of incense burning are placed. The males stand on one side of the coffin, and the females are secluded on the other behind a curtain. On the day of interment the corpse is conveyed to the grave with great solemnity. Images of the relations of the family, and of those animals, which superstition has rendered valuable in their estimation, are carried at the head of the procession, with tapers burning before them. The priests next follow, after whom succeed persons playing various musical instruments; immediately next to whom, is the corpse carried upon a bier—and directly after the male relations walking upon crutches, to express their sorrow. The females are all carried in chairs, with white curtains, making loud lamentations—and women are also employed upon these occasions perpetually to

shriek and scream, both going and returning from the grave.

Nutmegs grow here. The tree is large, and perfectly straight, and the leaves are nearly a foot in length.— These as well as the birch, have a very sweet and agreeable smell.

Adventures of James Sharatt.

CONTINUED.

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WE remained in Batavia but twenty days: during that period, I exchanged my Chinese goods for coffee, and with my new property considerably increased by this barter, we left the Road on the 15th of October, 1792. Nothing could be more agreeable than the whole of our passage until we came into the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope; where we were terrified by one of those violent hurricanes which nearly petrify the most experienced and courageous mariner—after several days tossing and buffeting in the waves, we were enabled by a calm to refit the shattered vessel, and then comfortably rolled to St. Helena. We arrived within sight of this famous rock on the 19th of December, 1792; and on the following day anchored in the harbour.

ST. HELENA.

THIS island is part of the possessions belonging to the East India company. It is very small, being according to the most accurate computation not more than twenty miles in circumference, and when you first perceive the land at a distance, it has a perfect resemblance of a rock, or rather a castle.—It can be entered at one spot only, by means of a bay which runs between two high and dreary mountains, at the end of which the town is erected.

The buildings of the town are very neat, though plain, and appear very agreeable to the eyes of a person after a long and tedious voyage.

Notwithstanding the island is so small, it is famous for its high hills, that have a peculiar character; the most lofty of which called Diana's Peak, is covered with woods to the very top, and at this time, it made a very beautiful and luxuriant appearance.

The whole of the island seems to have been the effect of volcanic eruptions—and several of the hills still manifest their origin, being partly covered with lava, and the other marks of subterraneous fires. This island, however, is not a barren spot ; for the lower hills are richly verdant—the small valleys between them are very fertile gardens, orchards, and various plantations exhibiting great natural, and artificial beauty. Some small streams of water which flow from the mountains, run through the vallies, and render some parts of the island truly pleasant and delightful. The soil is very thin, being not more than ten inches deep, but it produces a variety of plants and shrubs. Peach-trees here produce a remarkably fine fruit—but other European trees and vines have not flourished. The principal obstacles to the perfection of the gardens, and the grain fields, are the catterpillars and the rats, who devour almost every thing, and although every attempt has been made to overcome

these enemies, they still continue excessively numerous.

English sheep black castle, goats, rabbits, and a variety of birds are increasing through the attention paid to this object by the inhabitants: the whole number of whom including the military and slaves, do not exceed two thousand five hundred.

Adventures of James Sharan.

CONTINUED.

.....

WE departed from St. Helena on the 3d day of January, 1793, and without any material, or interesting occurrence passed through the sound, and anchored before Copenhagen on the 19th of March. With this city I was as much gratified as with any part of the world which I had as yet seen. The fortifications, the beauty of the scenery, and the whole of the surrounding country were very grateful to my sight, having been so long absent from every thing which was truly like the civilized world; at least that part of it to which I had been most used.

Here I disposed of my coffee to great advantage, for I found myself, after I had paid every expence to be worth ty-five hundred dollars.

COPENHAGEN.

THIS city is certainly one of the most beautiful seaports in the north of Europe. It is very uniformly and elegantly built. The large edifices are very magnificent—there are four palaces belonging to the king—four large colleges, and about five thousand houses, which are almost all of brick. The streets are broad all running in a straight line, and excellently paved; but the footpath is so narrow, as to be of little service, which is a great defect in the accommodation of the citizens. The harbour is very spacious, and from being generally crowded with ships, manifests great commercial enterprise.—Through the whole of the city, broad canals run—entirely wharfed out, so that the goods from the vessels being brought up these streams, are landed at once into the warehouses which are built close at their edge, including the whole of the city. Copenhagen can

not be less than five miles in circumference, and from its pleasant situation, and numerous advantages for commerce—it ranks very high in the mercantile world.

Adventures of James Sharan.

CONTINUED.

.....

I STAID some time in Copenhagen, and visited several parts of the island, with the neighbouring coast of Norway. By a vessel which some weeks afterwards was on the point of sailing for Italy, I took my passage, and having shipped my property we left the Sound. Without any interruption we arrived at Palermo in Sicily.

Nothing can be more picturesque than the bay of Palermo. It forms a large ampitheatre, with the capital of Sicily in the centre, surrounded for some miles, by a most beautiful country, interspersed with villas, and enclosed by romantic rocks and mountains. The town was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, but the fortifications were entirely neglected, except towards the sea, where a few weak works remain.

The dead at Palermo are never buried, but their bodies are carried to the Capuchin convent, where after the funeral service is performed, they are dried in a stove, heated by a composition of lime, which makes the skin adhere to the bones. They are then placed erect in niches, and fastened to the wall by the back of the neck. A piece of coarse drab is thrown over the shoulders, and round the waist; and their hands are tied together, holding a piece of paper with their epitaph, which is simply their names, age, and time of death.

The sight of the corpses in the convent enspires reverence and awe. After passing the chapel, you walk through a garden where the yew, cypress, and the barren orange produce considerable obscurity, and where the melancholy silence is distributed by the hollow murmuring only of a feeble water fall—having at length descended some narrow steps, you are conducted to the dreary mansions of the dead.

But notwithstanding every previous solemn and chilling scene, the appearance of the lifeless bodies almost irresistably provokes a smile. The faces are so mutilated and the muscles so contracted and distorted, that nothing can equal this exhibition of grimace. Most of the corpses have lost the lower part of the nose, the neck is a little twisted—the mouth drawn away in one direction, the nose in another, the eyes sunk and pointing different ways, and the ears turned probably one up, the other down. After the first surprise is past, the mind is powerfully drawn to the contemplation of the folly of human pride and vanity as exhibited in those monuments.

The relations of the deceased are bound to send two wax tapers every year for the use of the convent ; in default of which, the corpse is taken down and thrown into the charnel-house. Women are dried as well as men, but they are not exposed. Nobles are shut up in chests.

A funeral of a man of high rank, some prince, afforded a sight of the ceremonies used on these solemn occasions. He was carried into the convent in a sedan accompanied by all his household. As soon as he entered the chapel, the sedan was opened, and two pages supported him to an armed chair. Here he was seated in state, dressed in his richest clothes ; hair powdered, his sword by his side, and his hat under his arm.

After a variety of bows from the mourners and others—a musical exordium began in the highest degree pathetic and affecting. The energy of the music, and the sight of the corpse most forcibly arrested the attention and affected the heart.

From Palermo we sailed to Naples. The view in the bay of Naples is not surpassed by any scene which I ever saw. The bay is very large, on all sides except the entrance sheltered by woods, of a circular figure, about thirty miles in diameter, and hidden by the island of Caprea from the Mediterranean sea,

NAPLES.

THE city is built at the end of the bay, in the form of a semicircle, and declining on all sides from the hills to the water. Naples is in general well built, and the streets are broad and well paved. The houses are commonly five stories high, with a flat roof, and covered with fruit trees, and odoriferous shrubs, which have a most delicious and pleasing effect.

It is calculated that Naples contains nearly 400,000 inhabitants—and from the populousness of the city, and the manner in which the Lazzaroni live, who are a body of beggars, thieves, &c. it is probable the calculation is not too large. The manners of the people are extremely licentious, and murders, robberies, &c. are daily committed with the utmost openness.

ROME.

AFTER I had remained at Naples some short time—I proceeded on my journey through that kingdom until we arrived at Rome: the most famous city in the world, and the subject of more historical monuments than any other town which has been the subject of the traveller's research. This city which has long been the admiration and abhorrence of the civilized world, presents to the eye of the curious every variety which can interest the philosopher, and disgust the philanthropist. It is a perfect mixture of pomp and magnificence, vice and wretchedness. The principal streets are of considerable length and perfectly straight, but very narrow.—At night the whole of the city is enveloped in darkness for there are no lamps, and except the candles and torches burning before the saints, and the lights of the carriages and foot passengers, there is no protection against the numberless dangers with which you are liable to be assailed.

Adventures of James Sharan.

CONTINUED.

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FROM Rome, I commenced a journey through Tuscany to Leghorn. The difference between the misery of the ecclesiastical states and the comparative fertility of the neighbouring state is so evident as to attract the notice of the most incurious observer.

Nothing can be more picturesque and beautiful than some parts of this famous country: but while you view, as you travel along Italy under such different aspects, you are almost overwhelmed with your conflicting sensations. Some of the scenery is so exhilarating, that the heart of melancholy itself must be enraptured; and others are so dreary, that the most insensible soul cannot refrain from feeling horror when contemplating the contrast, and deprecating the wide spread misery.

The following verses expressive of these sentiments were written on a journey from Rome to Leghorn, while standing on the mountain just over Ponte Centino, which commands an extensive view on the one side of the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany : on the other, of the Pope's dominions.

PONTE CENTINO MOUNTAIN.

WHILE on the mountain's top I stand,
Just over where the waters glide ;
Which Rome's sad des'late barren land,
From fertile Tuscany divide.

The self same climate and warm sun,
Almost the same the soil and air,
I ask, " so wretched why the one,
'The other why so lovely fair ?"

Plenty throughout the Tuscan states,
In beauty's elegance of form,
Hangs gay festoons * ; there angry fates
Bid desolution pour the storm.

* " Hangs gay festoons." This is literally true ; for all round the corn fields which are mostly laid out in a regular quadrangle, trees are planted at equal distances, and close at the foot of every tree a vine on each side, which twining up the stem, to the height of six or seven feet, is hence conducted, vines meeting vines, from tree to tree, in all the various forms that taste and fancy, happy in rich abundance, can give to the laughing face of nature.

O'er the vast plain so far as sight can spread,
 'The whole one blasted burnt up heath ap-
 pears ;

No tree to shade the fainting trav'ler's head,
 His aching eye no pleasing object cheers.

Stretch'd on the unwholesome ground as ex-
 pir'ing lies,

Unaided nature : from the dismal place,
 Discourag'd industry affrighted flies,
 Consigned to sloth and begg'ry's loathsome
 race.

From unturn'd earth, unventilated air,
 Ascend foul vapours from stagnation bred,
 Horrors and deaths, wrapt up in mists appear,
 And clothe the mountains with redoubled
 dread.

See sad creation with black clouds o'ercast,
 Mourn as her final doom was near at hand ;
 Already hath th' avenging angel past,
 And with destruction's besom swept the land.

Fain the dire cause would superstition hide,
 In yon curst city's walls observe, it's plain,
 Where Priestly tyranny and Papal pride,
 Have made Italia's suns to shine in vain.

Oh ! how escap'd as from the gloom of night,
 T'enjoy the blessed sun's enliv'ning ray,
 My heart drinks in this sweet enchanting sight,
 Nature and all her sons in holiday !

T

No more I trust the voice of vulgar fame,
 The hills, the vales, ev'n rocks with verdure
 crown'd ;
 And all that breathe, and all that feeds around,
 Their Leopold, and their father's praise pro-
 claim.

I arrived at Leghorn after a pleasant and circuitous journey. This city is regularly and handsomely built. It is supposed to contain at least 50,000 inhabitants. The streets are straight and broad, and the houses are almost all of the same height. I remained here some time, until a vessel which was in the port, bound to Charleston, should be ready to sail. My time was not unemployed, as I visited many districts in the neighbourhood, and purchased a variety of articles to ship on board the brig which I expected would convey me home.

We weighed anchor on the 4th of February, 1796, and having a favourable breeze, passed the Gut of Gibraltar without meeting with any interesting occurrence. The weather seemed to promise a speedy and favourable passage, but the event by no means usti-

fied our expectations. From the middle of April, we were assailed with a succession of gales of wind, which injured the vessel considerably. In addition to this, we were perpetually surrounded with a thick fog, and a terrible sea. On the 29th of April we discovered that we had reached some part of the American coast—but of our latitude we could not be certain. The captain thought that the land must be part of the state of Georgia, and nobody doubted him. The wind towards evening increased to a gale blowing with prodigious fury from the southward and eastward, and driving us notwithstanding all our efforts to keep off the vessel, right upon the land. We weathered the night, but in the morning at break of day the utmost consternation prevailed on board—for the captain assured us that the land to which we were floating was Cape Hatteras, and that unless the wind changed immediately, nothing could save us.

Not long after this information, and as soon as we could procure a few of

the most common and necessary articles, the ship struck, within about half a mile of the land. We immediately cut away the masts, rigging, &c. which helped her a little—but after about an hour, in which every preparation was made to save the lives of the sailors—she struck a second time and split her fore and aft. Several of the company plunged into the water, and drowned without the possibility of our helping them, and before the boats could be launched, a wave beat right over the vessel, and washed the loose spars, &c. overboard, as well as every person on board, who were all collected upon deck, considering the best means of preservation.

I laid hold of one of the yards, and to that I am indebted most probably for my life, as I could never after find any remains of any of the ship's company, and it is expected that they all perished. With the small sum in my pocket, I hastened to Charleston—where the owners very liberally presented me with a sum of money, as a

compensation for my losses and for that information which enabled them to recover from the underwriters.

The following beautiful lines most pathetically describe an event which is recorded in Anson's voyage ; but they are so appropriate and so feelingly point out several situations in which I myself who was saved, and many of those who perished by shipwreck were placed, that I could not resist the impulse to introduce them into the volume.

THE CAST-AWAY.

Obscurest night involv'd the sky,
Th' Atlantic billows roar'd ;
When such a destin'd wretch as I,
Wash'd headlong from on board,
Of friends, of hope, of all bereft,
His floating home for ever left.

No braver chief could Albion boast,
Than he, with whom he went :
Nor ever ship left Albion's coast,
With warmer wishes sent.
He lov'd them both, but lov'd in vain,
Nor him beheld, nor her again.

Not long beneath the whelming brine,
Expert to swim, he lay ;
Nor soon he felt his strength decline,
Or courage die away ;

But wag'd with death a lasting strife,
Supported by despair of life.

He shouted ; nor his friends had fail'd
To check the vessel's course,
But so the furious blasts prevail'd
That, pitiless perforce,
They left their out-cast mate behind,
And scudded still before the wind.

Some succour yet they could afford ;
And, such as storms allow,
The cask, the coop, the floated cord,
Delay'd not to bestow.
But he, they knew, nor ship, nor shore,
Whate'er they gave, should visit more.

Nor, cruel as it seem'd, could he
Their haste himself condemn,
Aware that flight, in such a sea,
Alone could rescue them ;
Yet bitter felt it still to die,
Deserted and his friends so nigh.

He long survives, who lives an hour
In ocean, self-upheld ;
And so long he, with unspent pow'r,
His destiny repell'd :
And ever as the minutes flew,
Entreated help, or cried " adieu !"

At length his transient respite past,
His comrades, who before
Had heard his voice in ev'ry blast,
Could catch the sound no more.
For then, by toil subdued, he drank
The stifling wave, and then he sank.

Adventures of James Sharan.

CONTINUED.

.....

NOT long subsequent to my arrival in Charleston, I made a voyage to Philadelphia, and finding a schooner bound to St. Augustine, I purchased a quantity of flour, and having shipped it, we sailed from the Delaware, and arrived at that port in the month of July.— This adventure increased my stock a little, but as I was once wandering about in the woods in Florida hunting, I lost myself, and through my own rambling propensity as well as the impossibility of finding any route, I continued to go into the interior of the country, until I was given up for lost by the merchant who held my money, and was astonished to find upon my return, for I was absent fifty-six days, that he advertis-

ed me, and that great search had been made in consequence.

From St. Augustine I sailed to Savannah, and thence by land I travelled to Charleston. During this journey all my former life came into review, and the various scenes through which I had passed, so powerfully affected my mind, that I could not resist the powerful melancholy which oppressed me.— After staying in that city a few weeks, I deposited my little money in the hands of a friend, and determined to retire into the country, and bury myself from the world.

In the very wildest part of South Carolina, I found in one of the mountains a cave, which extended to a great length—there seemed to be no end to it, and in fact, I never perfectly explored it. In this dreary abode I remained three years, and probably should have staid there until now, had not some travellers who were crossing the mountains been overtaken by a tremendous storm. As they were looking about for a place of shelter, they spied the

mouth of my cavern ; in which to their utter astonishment they found me. I related to them the whole of my chequered life—at which they were surprised, but they told me that they would not go away without me, and, I accompanied them into Charleston.

From that period unto the present time, I have been unsettled, sometimes in one part of the United States, and at another time in the opposite extremity. I have visited every part of the Union. I have watched the settlements of uncultivated wilds. I have seen the lands tenanted by the Indians, transferred into the hands of American citizens—I have seen plenty and human society succeed desolation and the haunts of the wild beasts, and can now rejoice that amid so many dangers and difficulties through which I have passed, I am still blessed with seeing liberty, and prosperity reign throughout our beloved country.

The following lines express very nearly my habits, travels, and sentiments, and here I shall conclude my narrative.

The Retrospect and Wish.

I saw the nations tread their different shores,
Ply their own toils and claim their local pow'rs,
I mark'd what tribes still rove the savage waste
What cultur'd realms the sweets of plenty taste;
Where arts and-virtues fix their golden reign,
Or peace adorns, or slaughter dies the plain.
I saw the restless Tartar, proud to roam,
Move with his herds, and spread his trancient
home ;

Through the vast tracts of China's fix'd domain,
The sons of dull contentment plough the plain ;
Columbia's wilds and Afric's burning sands
With bickering strife inflame the furious bands;
On blest Atlantic isles and Europe's shores,
Proud wealth and commerce heap their grow-
ing stores.

See through the whole, the same progressive
plan,

That draws for mutual succour man to man,
From friends to tribes, from tribes to realms
ascend,

Their pow'rs, their interests, and their passions
blend ;

Adorn their manners, social virtues spread,
Enlarge their compacts, and extend their trade;
Till each remotest realm, by friendship join'd,
Links in the chain that binds all human kind,
United banners rise at last unfir'd,
And wave triumphant round th' accordant
world.

Several errors escaped notice during the progress of the work, but they are not of sufficient importance to demand special observation. The reader will correct them.



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 William Lent

Abraham League
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M

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Jacob Myers
John M'Cum
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O

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John Okely
David Ogden
Eugene O'Connor
Rev. Mr. O'Dougherty

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Francis Tucker
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Thomas Winsor

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Nicholas Strike
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Reuben Sewall
Danl. Sitler

T

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Mary Tottle
Geo. Tice
Hugh H. Thomas

V

John Vance & Co
Daniel Victory

W

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Wesley Woods
Warner & Hanna
Benjamin Waters
William W. Webster
Charles Wilbe
Charlton Watchem
Thomas Wilson
John Wood
J. Wynand
William R. Wanton
Henry Worthington
Wilmot

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William West	Robert Wiley
Eliza Well	James Weafer
James Walsh	Ann Maria Wilson
Mary White	Fanny Willison
H. Warnken	Sally Williams
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Jonah White	Jane Watterson
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Benjamin Yoe	Peter Yohn
John Yewell	

Z

P. M. A. Zollickoffer	James Zwisler
Charles Zollers M. D.	Stephen Zougling





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